

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 828—Third Year.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864.

Circulation 1,500!

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favour ... 12 1/2 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers ... 8
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favour ... 12 1/2 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers ... 8
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.,
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUÁ BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.
Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing cash and all transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously conveyed under conditions established for such class of operations.
Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favour of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred thousand or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given to the Treasury of the Bank.
Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Valparaiso, Rio Janeiro, on other places in the Brazil, England, and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.,
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the fifty-two branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on Messrs. PARSONS, GORE, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. BARNES and Co., Bankers, LIVERPOOL. Timely application should be made at the Office of Mr. William Leslie, Exchange Broker, No. 63 Calle San Martín (opposite the House).

THOMAS B. HALL.

IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of THE NATIONAL BANK

WALKLYN AND CO.,

No. 98 Calle SAN MARTIN.

Athlone	Ennis	Middlestown
Bally	Ferry	Monaghan
Ballyvaughan	Galloway	Mountmellick
Bellinacorney	Kilbeggan	Navan
Boyle	Kilbeggan	Nenagh
Cadogan	Kilbeggan	New Ross
Carraigmacross	Kilbeggan	Oldcastle
Carraig-on-suir	Kilbeggan	Rathfriland
Cashel	Kilbeggan	Rathfriland
Castleross	Kilbeggan	Rathfriland
Charleville	Kilbeggan	Rathfriland
Clonsilla	Kilbeggan	Rathfriland
Cloghan	Kilbeggan	Rathfriland
Cork	Kilbeggan	Rathfriland
Dublin	Kilbeggan	Rathfriland
Dungarvan	Kilbeggan	Rathfriland
Ennis	Kilbeggan	Rathfriland

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the United General) Life Assurance Association.

Chief Office—WEST STREET, LONDON, W.C.

Capital—3,000,000. Sterling

Propositions for Life Assurance are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

Royal Insurance Company.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 STERLING.

This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the world, has been appointed an agent in this city. The office is situated in the City of London, at the corner of the Strand, near the Theatre Royal, and is under the management of Messrs. H. A. Green and Co., who are authorized to receive and pay claims on all policies issued by the company.

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London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank (Limited).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

Capital—1,000,000 Sterling.

The rates of interest from 1st July, 1864, until further notice, will be as follows, both for Specie and Currency:—

In Account Current.

Allowed ... 6 percent.

Charged ... 12 "

Fixed Deposits.

For ninety days ... 7 percent.

On Deposits subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent. per annum more than the rate for ninety days fixed deposits, rising and falling therewith, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From the 1st July, 1864, till further announcement, the rate for this class of deposits will be 8 per cent. per annum.

J. H. GREEN Manager

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

ON THE

UNION BANK OF IRELAND

INCORPORATED BY THE

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 80.

TRADE MARK

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES

Customer Oil, selected, in quarts, pints, & 1/2 pints.

Curry Powder, in 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles.

Cod Liver Oil, finest Newfoundland, in quarts, pints, and 1/2 pints.

Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints, and 1/2 pints.

Essences, "Ginger and Peppermint," &c., in 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.

Flavouring Essences, in 1, and 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.

Fluid Extract of Dandelion, in quarts, pints, and 1/2 pints.

Granular Efferves: Carbonate of Iron.

Granular Efferves: Carbonate of Lithia.

Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron.

Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron and Quinine.

Granular Efferves: Citrate of Magnesia.

Granular Efferves: Citrate of Quinine.

Pepsine Wine, &c., in quarts, pints, and 1/2 pints.

Quinine, in 1, 2, and 4-oz. bottles.

Salted Oil, "Finest Lubricant," in quarts, pints, and 1/2 pints.

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FERRO-CARBIL DEL NORTE.

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REGRESO.

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NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

ROSARIO.

The Paven arrived on Saturday evening with the "Ferro-carri" and "Rosario" to Friday.

Sor. Oroño, being named Deputy-Governor of Santa Fé, wrote a very flattering letter to the famous exile, D. Pascual Rosas, inviting him to return, along with all his friends, from Paraná to his native Province. Ex-Governor Rosas writes in reply that he admires alike the patriotism and conciliatory policy of Sor. Oroño, and will avail himself of the inducement as soon possible.

A troop of six bullock-carts with 600 hides, from Mendoza, was attacked by a band of 60 Indians, at Paso Algarrobas in the province of Córdoba, who carried off money and goods to the value of \$700, taking also as captives a woman, and a child 12 years old. A troop of 13 carts from Córdoba with 326 quintals flour, was 25 days on the road (8 miles per day).

A man named Puentes was arrested for attempting to kill a neighbor.

The 'Rosario' mentions the death of D. Marciano Maldonado from the effects of a dagger wound he had received at a meeting at Barillas of the Club Pueblo, the assassin being supposed to belong to the rival Club (Libertad).

The 'Ferro-carri' to the 15th instant contains no news. Some neighbors have sent a petition to the Municipality against opening a new road down to the beach, on the ground that it is not wanted, but injurious to private properties. The works of the Central Railway are somewhat paralyzed by the bad weather: on Monday the rails were commenced on the fourth mile; 600 tons of rails had been landed by the Perseverance and Mary Falconer, and two more vessels are daily expected with materials. There is an important arrival of rams mentioned from Buenos Ayres—61 negrette rams and 29 ewes; also 8 rams and 6 ewes Rambouillet, the Negrettes from Sociedad Rural de B. Ayres, the others from Europe. The wool of the Rambouillet is seven inches in length, and that of the Negrettes (44 months' old) five and a half inches. A great election meeting took place at San Lorenzo on Sunday. Mr. Duguid publishes a notice that he will pay no attention to anonymous attacks in the newspapers. Sor. Bosco is giving his magical performances in the theatre.

The 'Rosario' states that two children have been drowned, and that Deputy Oroño and Granel meditate a trip to Europe, but this seems only a joke. The famous politician Padre Ugarte is about to open a school at Corrientes.

Friday's 'Ferro-carri' has nothing of interest, except the news from Peru and Chile. Mr. Lafone of Montevideo arrived in Rosario on the 10th and was received with congratulation as a friend of progress: this enterprising Englishman is the prime mover of the copper-mines in Córdoba and Catamarca, and renovator of the saladero business at Goya. The chief of Police publishes a note calling on the citizens to enroll themselves in the Registro Cívico. The latest arrivals of produce are:—from Mendoza, 10 mule loads with corn, 40 days on the road; 18 carts with 4000 hides from Córdoba, 21 days.

The 'Rosario' gives the new scale of stamps and property tax for Sta Fé: cattle to pay 3 per mil, houses and land 2 per mil. In two months the first section of the Central railway, 10 miles, will be opened to traffic. D. Estevan Lopez is now six days in prison, and no declaration has yet been made in his case. There was a popular demonstration against the Club Pueblo at San Lorenzo, and electoral factions are rife all over the province: at Santa Fé the fish-oil factory was going on well.

The news from Mendoza and other upper provinces is satisfactory: everything is very quiet.

The Paven arrived on Wednesday with Tuesday's 'Ferro-carri'. The railway works are going ahead, the rails being now laid for three miles: another vessel has arrived at Montevideo with iron, and ten vessels are at present loading in England for the Central Argentine works. Among the latest arrivals from B. Ayres were General Rojo and Deputy Augier. The 'Ferro-carri' proposes a joint expedition against the Chaco Indians by the provinces of Santa Fé, Córdoba, Santiago and Salta.

There was a grand masked ball at the theatre on Sunday evening. A mail left on Saturday for the upper provinces. The wool-clip of the department of Rosario is expected to give 200,000 arrobes, valued at half a million dollars' fees. The agitation about elections continues, and the factions are preparing for a conflict.

The trade of Rosario is visibly increasing, the house of Zabelzu having received two vessels from Spain direct

with cargo; and Sig. Puccio an Italian barque from Genoa. Sig. Bosco has returned from Corrientes and Paraguay, and is now performing at the Rosario theatre.

The 'Rosario' makes a great noise about some D. Esteban Lopez taken up for cattle stealing, and said to be the most respectable man in the province. The colonels of regiments it seems are dismissing all their officers of opposite political color.

The mails from the Interior bring news from Mendoza, and Catamarca. In the former two murderers have been executed, to the great benefit of the public. The Rosario mine in Catamarca gives wonderful results, and we hear of nuggets of gold and silver there found. The 'ley' is about 75 or 80 per cent. copper and the rest gold or silver. The richest vein is three yards wide, and gives much gold at a depth of nine inches, but is less productive lower down. The three subscribers of the Central Argentine are: Sor. Molina 20 shares, and Messrs. Wellington Mercader, and Manuel P. Cáceres five shares each.

Some Chaco Indians of the Sinipi tribe fell on the wood cutting establishment of D. Andres Mendez and burned all the timber, the laborers luckily escaping with their lives. The great fight seems to have come off between the Vilela and Tobas tribes, but the result is not yet known.

CORRIENTES.

The Esmeralda brings the 'Progreso' of the 16th inst.

On the 15th the Chief of Police released a cacique of the Orejudos, and sent him in company with two caciques of other tribes and an interpreter named Juan Torres, to oblige his countrymen to give up the booty and a captive named Acosta, which they had carried off in the recent invasion: the cacique's sons are detained as hostages.

Elections for a new Deputy are to take place at Empedrado on the 23rd, in room of Sor Zelaya, resigned.

The Customs-returns shew 21,000 hides, 3300 tanned do., 536 arrobes wool, and 24 million oranges exported in the last half-year (June 30th).

The theatrical Co. is still playing. The Legislature has not yet decided about the Mañá and Lanuz bank projects.

GUALEGUAYCHU.

We read in the "Porvenir" of the 21st inst.:

The Bank of Entre Rios is rapidly extending its operations, having already opened branches in Concordia and Gualeguaychú; another will be immediately started at Paraná, that town having made up the necessary number of shares.

The Legislature continues its labors: the bill for abolishing pulperia-shops and travelling peddlers in the camp meets with great opposition and is likely to be thrown out.

The news of the Brazilian invasion is premature, as there are Paraguayan agents at Concordia to give the President the signal the moment it takes place.

At the last representation of Mr. Gordon's new play, "La Patria," at Concepcion, the Governor, his Ministers, and General Urquiza were present. The allusions to Brazil were enthusiastically hissed, and those to Montevideo greatly applauded.

The colonists of San José clamor for a bridge, as in rainy weather they are unable to ford the arroyo near Concepcion. The state of the public schools in Entre Rios is said to demand reform. The post-office has been notably improved under Mr. Cook's management.

The Entre Rios Banking Co. will elect a board of Directors on the 7th of November, and appoint an agency in Buenos Ayres for changing its notes. Sor Pacheco, late secretary to the Chacho has been released from prison in B. Ayres, after 12 months' confinement, and taken up his abode at Concepcion. The Legislature threatens to throw out the new Land-law, and Press-law, as illiberal. There are at present 300 petitions for purchase of land in Entre Rios, shewing great progress.

Colonel Lopez had left Paysandú to scour the district of Queguay. Colonel Felipe Saá has joined his brother in Montevideo.

Mr. John M. Halliburton gave a grand picnic and excursion on the 16th, on board the steamer Colon: at 12 o'clock the launch of the Era's ferry-boat took place. Afterwards the guests were towed in three whale-boats to Arroyo Cura, where they dined on the soil. They next visited the saladero of Sta Rosa where dancing was inaugurated, and returned to town at 8 p.m.

CONCEPCION.

The 'Uruguay' of the 18th inst. contains the following:

Some fossils have been discovered at Victoria, but their nature is not known.

There is a correspondence between Senator Victoria and the Minister of Interior, in which the latter asserts to be false all Carriego's statements about Victoria's opposition to the projected railway from Paraná to Nogoyá.

A petition has been laid before the Chamber of Entre Rios for permission to establish a "matadero" in the town of Gualeguaychú, with patent for ten years, but it is likely to be rejected. Messrs. Silveira & Co. have also presented a proposal for establishing a market in the town of Concordia.

The Branch Entre Rian Bank has been opened for business in Gualeguaychú, under D. Lino Calderon. The theatre at Concepcion is playing "La Pietra" a drama by Mr. Gordon. The person entrusted with paving the city is unfortunately laid up with a fit of indigestion, caused (says the Uruguay) by taking a late supper. Mr. Rams' visit to Concepcion was only for a few days. Sor Arteaga, police-officer and a native of Spain, has cleared out with \$1,200, and an agent was sent to arrest him in Gualeguaychú on the arrival of the Fairy. The Legislative Committee has reported favorably on the Government loan with Mañá. A peon offers for sale a wonderful horse, born with three legs. No later news from Paysandú.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

The 'Norte' of October 2nd contains the Governor's Message to the Provincial Chamber, on the opening of the 8th session. The new literary paper 'Humming-Bird' promises to do well. Mr. Luis O'Carroll is one of the editors.

SAN NICOLAS.

The factions in this town have at length been reconciled; on the 20th inst. they made a fusion list, and quiet is restored. Thanks to Colonel Conesa!

This town is still unsettled, and a meeting of the Club Pueblo is called for to-day (Sunday). Great hopes are entertained that Governor Saavedra will attend to the petition signed by 500 citizens.

PARANA.

The 'Paraná' and 'Litoral' date to the 15th inst. The former opposes the Government project of allowing only one pulperia or camp grog-shop in each district, on the grounds that it is a monopoly. We consider the idea most laudable and would wish to see it carried out also in the province of Buenos Ayres, as these places are hotbeds of iniquity. D. Francisco Martinez made a brilliant discourse at the opening of the convent orphan-school. The 'Paraná' states that Macia's Sakadero reported to have failed, owes not a dollar to anyone. The inauguration of the Soeurs de Charité on the 11th inst., was a grand affair, and the citizens are in great spirits for the event. There is much noise about the new law of the Press, which is in future to be regulated by five jurors. Dr. Felipe Alvarez, lately received as L. L. D., in Buenos Ayres is a native of Paraná, and said to give hopes of talent.

SALTA.

We have the 'Actualidad' to Sept. 17th, on which day there was a grand Te-Deum for the anniversary of the battle of Pavon.

The Feast called Milagro was held with great pomp on the 15th. The province is going on well under Governor Aguirre.

ENTRE RIOS.

The 'Porvenir' of Gualeguaychú, 14th inst. gives account of great disturbances in the Franco-Swiss colony of San José: the majority of the colonists support the manager Sor Peyret, and another faction is headed by the priest and commissary of Police. We do not learn the cause of disunion, but the Government has sent a special commissioner to enquire into the matter.

The Provincial Chamber held its first extra session on Monday 10th inst. Colonel Raynoso died at Gualeguaychú on the 8th.

Letters from Paysandú mention that Leandro Gomez had set out on an excursion into the campaign. Colonel Perez arrived en route for headquarters to take declarations about the conduct of General Moreno in the fall of Florida.

A collection is being made in Gualeguay to erect a church at a cost of 80,000 patacons. The Mañá branch-bank is not yet working. Sor. Calderon not having yet arrived, the capitak is to be 40,000 patacons, and the 'Porvenir' expects Mr. Leslie will go in person to open the establishment.

The 'Uruguay' of the 13th has no news from Concepcion, except a letter from M. Dauphole about hissing in the theatre.

MONTEVIDEAN CORRESPONDENCE

Montevideo, Oct. 21, 1864.

Yesterday was a great day of rejoicing on account of the news received by the steamer Uruguay, of the defeat of Colonels Castro and Moyano, with great mortality, reporting over 150 killed on the Flores' side by the Commander en Campaña, Gen. Servando Gomez, at Las Estevan. It seems Gen. Gomez took one of the enemy's scouts, and by torturing him made him confess where his commandante was, which was in a critical place for him to escape, as it was in a corner between two streams; he took them by surprise, and nearly annihilated them. The bells were kept ringing nearly all day, rockets going up, and music playing on the Plaza, &c.

Flores has retired about two leagues, at Pantanosa, back of the Mount, probably to communicate with his allies, as some of the gunboats are anchored there.

The National Guards are on leave to-day, subject to be called to their respective quarters at any moment.

Yesterday morning we had a sudden squall, which blew very hard from the W. S. W.; all the small crafts had to send under bare holes for the upper part of the harbor. The only damage of any consequence was the collision of two vessels anchored at the mouth of the port. The French bark Alfonso A. Cesar drifted down upon a Dutch brig, carried away her jibboom, and did some other damage.

One of the National Guards yesterday fell from an azotea, and was seriously injured.

The steamer Rio de la Plata spoke an English ship a short distance from the port in distress, her decks partly carried away. The Captain of the steamer offered to tow him into port, but the Captain of the bark requested him to communicate with one of the English men-of-war, which he did, and she went to his assistance. The bark was over eighty days out, and met a severe gale off Cape Horn; she was loaded with coal.

The newspapers of this morning state that the different foreign Ministers here have sent orders to their respective commanders in the Uruguay not to allow the Brazilians to search their vessels for contraband.

According to the last police decrees, all places of business and amusement must be closed at eight p.m.: so after that hour the streets are deserted; no one is allowed to make signals from the azoteas, such as hoisting flags, putting up lights, hoisting lanterns with kites, and people are not even allowed to go on their azoteas after dark. Perhaps this last measure is very well for the safety of the person, for we had demonstration on Monday that Don Venancio could throw balls into the city even from the Cerrito; four or five of them came into within half a square of the Matriz church; but fortunately did no harm. These disagreeable visitors were about three inches in diameter. The police, when they heard of their arrival, sent for them, and took them to headquarters as articles of war.

The subscribers of the 'River Plate Magazine' in this city complain, with much reason, of the non-delivery of the numbers as they are published. Last week the 'Standard' announced the appearance of the October number, and only just now has the September number come to hand: previously the subscribers were three or four numbers behind hand, when all at once they came altogether. This irregularity will, undoubtedly, very much reduce the subscription list for the following year. One of the editors is at present in Montevideo, and perhaps he will arrange for the more prompt delivery in future.

There are but two of the Brazilian gunboats here at present, and they are anchored well outside the port.

The Spanish squadron expect to leave for the Pacific on the 30th, to join Admiral Pinzon. The officers, have been a great deal on shore since they arrived, and seem on very excellent terms with society here. They are much better received than any other class of naval officers.

A vessel arrived a few days since from the Cape of Good Hope, with a cargo of 350 Angola goats: they have been landed, and are now at the barraca of Sr. Rudicundo Gomes. They are fine-looking animals, and have arrived in good condition having a passage of about thirty days. They have not suffered from the voyage, and attract a great deal of attention; and, no doubt, the introducer will make a good business of it. I understand the ewes are valued at 100 silver dollars; of course, the rams much more so. There are several noble-looking animals with their majestic antlers and fine long fleeces.

BARBARITIES IN BANDA ORIENTAL.

Few persons in Buenos Ayres have even the remotest idea of the diabolical outrages perpetrated by the Government troops in the war the other side of the La Plata. Most sufferers are either unable or afraid to publish an account of their injuries, and it is only when some one contrives to escape to this city that we learn the horrible details.

Some days ago a foreign estanciero landed at Colonia, with the intention of driving some sheep to his estancia near Paysandú. On reaching Mercedes he was detained twenty days, while the Blanco army under Servando Gomez was passing the Rio Negro. Our friend all this time kept his sheep in ambuscade, knowing that if the Government troops discovered them not one would escape. He proceeded northward some thirty leagues, luckily meeting no army of either color, and arrived safe at his estancia, where the capitak informed him that Servando Gomez had recently paid a visit, and, in the name of the Montevidean Government, carried off 600 head of horned cattle. As the plunderers seem to have always committed havoc out of mere wantonness, they killed numbers of cattle and left the carcass untouched, except cutting off a piece of 'matambre,' or the tongue. The hides if uninjured would in value greatly compensate the unfortunate estancieros, but this army of scoundrels invariably cut and mutilated the hide, to render it worthless. The march of the Blancos left a train of infamous destruction which would disgrace the troops of Dahomy, or of Tartary. In one place they fell upon a fine flock of sheep, of which the owner offered them as many fat 'capones' as they wanted: the ruffians took and killed twenty-five rams of Negretti breed, valued at £30 sterling each.

On the other hand, the rebel army under Flores has displayed great moderation. A few days before Servando Gomez robbed our friend of six hundred cows, General Flores came to the same estancia and asked for twelve animals, giving a receipt for same, with value expressed, payable when the revolution has been successful. The Blanco troops gave no receipt, their uniform practise being, to rob and destroy all that came in their way.

The same evening that our estanciero reached his place near Paysandú, a poor colored man, weary and hungry, presented himself, begging a little food, and the night's lodging. Mr. took compassion on him, and directed the servants to give him some dinner in the kitchen. In half an hour, an officer, attended by four gaucho soldiers, rode up to the house, and enquired if there were any deserters, to which the estanciero replied in the negative, but the blood-thirsty soldiers proceeded to search the house and found the poor negro, whom they dragged out before the kitchen door, and pinning him to the ground, cut his throat from ear to ear, without giving the victim time to recommend his soul to the Creator.

Flores is very strict with his men, and this makes the rebel cause very popular among foreigners. Some days back, one of his men set upon and wounded with a lance a native shepherd near Mercedes: he was next day shot at headquarters.

Our friend has visited both the contending armies, and describes the condition and appearance of the soldiers in general as the most disgusting and villainous that can be imagined, the rebels being even poorer and worse clad than the others. But if there can be a premium for rascality, it falls without competition to the army of Servando Gomez, and the sooner a Government with such supporters come to the ground the better for the country and the honor of Humanity.

THE SIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO.

The Tevere arrived here yesterday morning with the most alarming news of the state of Montevideo, and among the passengers was an officer of the 'Paraguay' steamer, arrived in that port from Liverpool, who confirms the accounts circulated in the local bulletins, and says that an active firing was heard when leaving Montevideo, on Monday evening.

Gen. Flores with 800 infantry and 2,500 cavalry managed to elude a combat with the Government army under Servando Gomez, and by rapid marches appeared in sight of Montevideo, which was defended only by Gen. Saá's division, a mixed force of 700 men. The Brazilians landed artillery and supplies for the Colonias near Santa Lucia, and the Government must have known of the approach of the enemy, which, however, was kept a secret from the public until Saturday evening, when Saá's soldiers retreated from Union, falling back and occupying the Morales barrack at Cordón: at the same time most of the inhabitants of Union fled pre-

capitately from the town, alarmed at the advance of Flores. Sal's men began to desert by wholesale, and if he had attempted to hold his ground he must have been annihilated. The besiegers drew their lines closer on Sunday, advancing to the Cerrito, and Flores on the same day established his headquarters at Union.

Some encounters took place on Sunday evening between the adverse outposts, in which a few were killed on both sides. The National Guards were quite worn out with so many hard days' service, and many took refuge in the city. The Colorados attempted to dislodge Colonel Pisard, who held Paso Molino with a small force of 100 men: after some sharp fighting, in which the rebels were repulsed with loss, Pisard fell back towards town, but was reinforced by the 4th Battalion National Guards which again occupied their position.

On Monday morning the greatest panic reigned in Montevideo, as wounded soldiers and fugitives came thronging into town. The Colorado pickets were seen at Cerrito and Cordón, and the Brazilian gun-boats anchored closer into port, so that the city was closely invested and in hourly expectation of assault and all the horrors of war. In this emergency the Vicar-apostolic attended by several respectable persons went out to implore of General Flores not to storm the town, but prevent a terrible effusion of blood. The Colorado chief replied "unless Montevideo surrenders I will storm the place."

Meantime all day on Monday Flores's troops were busy, destroying the new fortifications, raised by Government near Matta's quinta at Paso Molino. They broke the chain of the bridge, and lost some men in skirmishes with Pisard's corps. On Monday evening, Minister Carreras notified the foreign Consuls that Flores intended to assault the city next morning, and begged them to land forces of Marines to protect the public offices against the dangers of a sack.

The Brazilian Admiral sent intimation to the Portuguese Consul that he intended to keep a sharp look-out for the Fairy, and Sor. Leite waited on Dr. Carreras to advise him of same: the latter publishes a wrathful reply, terming Admiral Tamandaré a "soft-mouthed coward, fool, and sanguinary wretch." The Plata makes the most hideous discoveries about the secret treaties between Buenos Ayres, Brazil, and General Flores. It is said that the Argentine Government is paying all the expenses of the Brazilian fleet, as his Majesty Dom Pedro is very hard up in the present monetary crisis of Rio Janeiro. It is stipulated that Flores after seizing Montevideo will allow the islands of Hornos and San Tavier to be annexed to Buenos Ayres, for reimbursement of the above outlay. He is also to refund to Brazil half a million of dollars for the Imperial expenses, or in lieu thereof 1000 colored people of both sexes between the ages of 10 and 30. These statements, however, require confirmation.

Our English amateur dramatic friends write to say that (just as we anticipated yesterday) their performances have been postponed at the request of Government. All the theatres are closed, business at a stand-still, no one goes out after dark, and the inhabitants hourly expect to see the gaucho cavalry pouring into the streets of the ill-fated city.

When the Tevere was leaving, another war-vessel came in sight. To-day or to-morrow, at furthest, we shall hear of the close of this most tiresome, disastrous, and inglorious war. Deo gratias!

GRAND BALL GIVEN AT SALTO, B. O. BY ENGLISH OFFICERS.

Amidst warlike preparations and in the face of surrounding hostilities, the influence of which for the last eighteen months has cast a gloom over Salto, this city has once more, like a glorious spring after a severe winter, basked in sunshine and been a scene of gaiety and pleasure, assuming a slight resemblance of its former self, prior to the breaking out of the revolution which ravages this country at present.

Immediately after the burning of the 'Villa del Salto' at Paysandú, the gun-boats 'Sheldrake' and 'Dotterel' were ordered to Salto to protect the interests of the foreign residents, and we really feel bound to say that no act could have been more appreciated by both foreigners and natives than the appearance of these vessels in the Uruguay, as it was at once seen that in case of need a force lay ready at hand to protect and guard our interests. From the first moment of their arrival the officers were received in the most cordial manner by the first families in the place: all houses were thrown open to them; public and private balls were got up by various gentlemen; horses for excursions in the camp were placed

at their disposal by Colonel Trillo, the Chief Comandante, and everything that possibly could be done to add to the amusements of the hour and beguile the tedious monotony, duller than ordinary in consequence of the war, was tried, and proved most successful.

After all this gaiety, the officers were in a very embarrassing condition. To give a ball on one of their vessels was not possible, in consequence of want of accommodation; some return was necessary in requital of the great hospitality shown them; what could they do? The gordian knot, however, was speedily cut, and the happy and novel idea of lashing both vessels together alongside of each other was hit upon; and with the guns shifted forward, the bulwarks taken up, and all fittings removed, two splendid saloons, one leading to the other, were formed, giving ample space for the reception of upwards of three hundred guests without the slightest crush or inconvenience.

Never has a novelty of so much attraction and interest been offered to this society as the ball given by the commanders and officers of these steamers. Previous to the events, invitations were sent out to the principal families and residents in the town, and the persons invited were received at the Mole by English officers and gentlemen and conveyed on board by the ships' boats. On arrival alongside of the two men-of-war the guests were received at the gangway by the other officers, and the ladies conducted to dressing rooms prepared for the special purpose at the stern of the Dotterel. The splendid military brass band of the garrison, and a private orchestra occupied the impromptu saloons, the decorations of which had we space would well merit a description, lacking which, sorely against our inclinations, we must confine ourselves to a few remarks on them.

On stepping on board the Sheldrake and from thence to the Dotterel we were really surprised to witness the superb yet chaste manner in which the saloons were decorated, for it must be remembered the whole affair was but the work of twenty-four hours. With flags of all nations, flowers, bouquets, banners, laurels, and illuminations, the vessels presented a most brilliant and imposing effect, and the beauty of their appearance is beyond description. The mizen-masts were dressed in white and decorated with large orange branches in full bloom, and these again were decorated with white and red roses and surrounded with bouquets of the choicest exotics, supplied by the fair guests themselves. But the decoration that called forth the most universal attention was the portrait of Her Majesty encircled in a wreath of flowers, above which in large gilt letters, shone the inscription "God save the Queen."

In another part of the vessel was seen the homely yet cordial device of— "Welcome!"

We have been at many military balls given by crack regiments of the line in England, and, we must say, that the chandeliers composed of bayonets and cutlasses, were never exceeded in conception and beauty of design. The wines and refreshments were most recherche, champagne, sherry, Madeira, port, claret, and Raine wines, flowed like water, and these were offered with the greatest attention and gallantry by the officers to their visitors. No guests were allowed to inconvenience themselves for anything, as servants were passing continually to and fro offering refreshments on all sides.

One thing that caused great amusement, was the execution of the "sailor's hornpipe" and "Highland fling," by some of the sailors, eliciting rapturous applause from the company, who, we are certain, did not understand a single step of the dances; however, "where ignorance is bliss," &c.

Amongst the numerous toasts proposed during the course of the evening was that of "The Queen," "The English flag and English nation," which was most enthusiastically received. Following this, came "The health of the commanders and officers," who received a most glowing eulogy from Colonel Trillo, the proposer of the toast.

Captain Johnson, of the Dotterel, in responding, begged to acknowledge how deeply he felt the kindness and hospitality shown to him and his fellow-officers, the remembrance of which, he could assure them, would never be effaced from his memory, and although obliged to leave them to-morrow, he entertained the hope that before many days were over, he would once more have the pleasure of cordially greeting them.

The health of "Colonel Trillo, Commander-in-Chief, north of the Rio Negro," was then proposed by Capt. Nott, of the Sheldrake, and he, after responding, begged to propose one

more, "The officers of the English Navy, so affable in society, yet so terrible in war." This concluded the toasts and speeches of the evening.

Dancing commenced at eight o'clock, and the pleasure and festivity of the scene never flagged for a moment, lasting until the first gleaming of the morning light, and then, as it were, floating on the majestic and murmuring waters of the Uruguay, came, "like the sweet south, that breathes upon a bank of violets," the solemn and thrilling strains of England's National Hymn, shewing that all was over.

We cannot refrain from saying that a most friendly feeling, apart from politics, exists between both English and Government officers. Colonel Trillo, having presented a photographic group of himself and the nine principal officers of the garrison to each of the Commanders of the gunboats, as a memento of their visit to Salto, and in return Captain Nott, of the Sheldrake, has presented to him a photograph of the two vessels as they appeared on the afternoon previous to the ball.

L.L.D.

Salto Oriental, Oct. 13, 1864.

BRAZIL.

THE IMPERIAL MARRIAGES.

The agitation about Souto's failure has given place to the preparations for the marriage of the Imperial princesses. The 'Relator' states that on the 15th of October the Princess Isabella will be married to the Count d'En at the Imperial palace in Rio Janeiro, and after the ceremony the royal couple will take up their residence in Petropolis. The municipality of the capital have voted \$15,000 to be expended in public festivals on the occasion. The 'Correo' announces that Mr. R. Gibbon Wells having arrived from Buenos Ayres is preparing to make an ascent in his balloon, after which he will proceed to Pernambuco and Bahia, and finally return to the River Plate to carry out his grand project of crossing the continent in a monster balloon.

The marriage of the Princess Leopoldina with the Duke of Saxe is not to take place until December, the councillor Miguel Lisboa having left by the French packet of September with the deeds of settlement to be duly signed by the Duke's family: he is also bearer of the Grand Cross of the Cruzeiro for the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

The Emperor visited the Arsenal on the 19th ult. in company with the Princess, and afterwards held a review of the Marine school at Praia Verde. His Majesty, next day, received the Papal Nuncio in audience.

The English church is now lighted with gas and open for evening service.

A Greek priest from Jerusalem, named Padre Ananias Antonio, was making collections for the orphans whose families were murdered by the Druses: he has since come to the River Plate.

The youthful pianist, Liguori, whom the 'Standard' has so often blamed for "chiselling" the charitable people of Buenos Ayres two years ago by getting up a subscription to pay his expenses to Paris, is now trying the same at Rio, and will probably at last leave for Europe. Another pianist named Karl Wenner is also playing there, and will visit Buenos Ayres, Chile, and China.

The assignees of Messrs. Souto's estate have agreed to keep all the clerks of the house, on the same wages as before. Five merchants have been named to wind up the affairs of Montenegro, Lima & Co. The crisis seems to have been foreseen at Pernambuco, for the Bank of Brazil in that city suspended specie payments on Sept. 9th, until the merchants agreed to take the notes to the value of four millions \$.

The municipal elections at Bahia were stormy, the authorities taking part, but the progressist party gained. At San Paulo the liberals had a walk-over.

The Literary societies in Rio Janeiro are very active. The City Improvement Co. Limited has finished the first part of its labors. A man was found murdered in Petropolis, but no trace of the assassin. The weather is already warm, the thermometer reaching 80 Fahr.

NEWS FROM CORRIENTES.

INDIAN INVASION.

The Marques de Olinda arrived on Monday evening with files from Corrientes to the 13th inst. The 'Progreso' reproduces the articles published in the 'Nacion Argentina,' without our reply to the same: it does not seem that the Chamber has come to any resolution about the Mauá or Lauz bank projects. A Joint-stock Company, under Messrs. Lagragna and Pampin has been formed, to run lines of diligences from Corrientes to Ruyadrad, Saladas, Bella Vista, San Roque, Goya, Mercedes, and Paso Libres: the capital is \$13,000 silver, in shares of \$50 each.

The company is called Mensagerias Corrientinas, under the management of D. Andres Peña. We cannot sufficiently praise the patriotism of the shareholders, who devote a portion of their wealth to the progress of the country—a virtue too rare among Argentines.

Unfortunately all signs of progress are checked by two chronic evils, the removal of which is absolutely necessary before Corrientes can either invite foreign immigration or enjoy domestic tranquillity. The Indians have made terrible incursions, and the criminal calendar shows a multitude of assassins kept undergoing a tedious judicial process, instead of being shot for the benefit of society.

A very fierce tribe of Indians, called Orejudos, made an inroad into that part of the Chaco occupied by Christian wood-cutters: they killed two men, and carried away prisoners a woman, a youth of 18 years, and a child. They also fell upon some Sinipi Indians, butchered an infant and some others, and took off the wife and family of a man named Francisco, capataz to Sor Mendez. A cacique of the Sinipis hearing of the outrages gave word to the authorities to prevent the return of some Orejudos then in Corrientes who were seeking their boats to go over to the Chaco and join in the fray. Meantime the cacique (Ceferino) hastened to the scene of conflict with 30 firearms and, bringing his Sinipi subjects to the aid of the Christians, checked the blood-thirsty Orejudos, killing and wounding several of them. Nevertheless the greatest alarm prevailed, the invaders being supposed to number 1,500, and the attack being the most dangerous experienced for nine years. The corpses of the two Christian victims have been brought to Corrientes, and identified as those of Juan Talavera and Juan Quintana: they were coming down an arroyo with palm-bark, when set upon, and their bodies were riddled with arrows. The Orejudos plundered everything, taking off also some muskets and ammunition; but were pursued by some of the wood-cutters who killed two of the savages. The Sinipis came over to Corrientes with the heads of four Orejudos on their lances, but the chief of Police mildly remonstrated with them on the indecency of such exhibition, and induced them to leave the city. As both Sinipis and Orejudos have fire-arms, if they unite they may sack Corrientes, there being no military force to oppose them.

On the 11th inst. the Orejudos made a second inroad, attacking the settlement of D. Dionisio Monson. All the wood-cutters assembled at a place called Orqueta, resolved to sell their lives dear, but as the savages were in great numbers, and no aid could be sent from the city, it was feared the unfortunate Christians would be all butchered.

The following is the murder-list of Corrientes:

José Ayca, accused of assassinating Dionisio Ojeda; Baltazar Aguirre, do. Pedro Iffran; Juan A. Gonzalez, do. a man named Feliciano; Ramon Ramirez and Pablo Villardo, do. a youth named José Benites; Eugenio Nis and Baltazar Obregon, do. a Frenchman named Laporte; Antonio Galeano, do. an Italian named Savi; Conrado Borde, do. N. Cardoso; Juan Lagragna, do. an Indian of the Chaco for spilling a cup of milk; Donato Romero, do. Ensign Tacabab; Hipolito Sanchez, do. a Chaco Indian; José Roman, do. Carlos Mieres; Miguel Brites, do. Manuel Coronel; Felix Perez and Francisco Contreras, do. José Lovera; Manuel Gimenez, do. Martin Varon; José Montiel, do. Benigno Vargas; Benjamin Sosa, for breaking into a Convent and killing a policeman; Juan Duarte, for killing his brother; Gerónimo Vilas, do. an Italian named Boyio. Here we have 23 murderers on trial, some of whom have been already years in prison, and of none of whom is there the slightest doubt as to guilt, as assassins are rarely if ever arrested in these countries except when taken in flagranti delicto. It would be a blessing to Corrientes if the whole twenty-three were taken out and shot, instead of being maintained at public expense until they contrive to escape from prison and resume their infamous practices.

Mr. Lafone has arrived at his saladero "Lavalle" near Goya, and ordered the establishment to be greatly enlarged so as to extend operations. This enterprising Englishman has killed during the season no fewer than 16,300 head of horned cattle and 2,000 mares, having loaded and despatched four vessels for European ports direct, and three more are now taking in beef for the same destination. He promises to commence killing in December on a large scale, and will sacrifice 100,000 head of cattle during the year 1865.

The Deputies Torrent and Lagragna, after their assistance at Congress, have returned to their homes.

To the above flattering intelligence,

we are glad, moreover, to inform our friends in Corrientes that it is likely another English saladero will be opened near Esquina or Goya, at the close of the year.

PARAGUAY.

The Paraguay steamer left for Asuncion yesterday; she takes up a large quantity of railway iron and an assorted cargo. Her arrival, we have no doubt, is anxiously looked for, by our friends in Asuncion. As far as regards tobacco, we are happy to say that the news received per last steamer is rather favorable than otherwise, as will be seen by the extract from a London market which we publish at foot hereof. As to politics, we regret to say that the clouds are still gathering over the ill-fated Banda Oriental: the Brazilians are thronging in at all quarters, and their squadron is stationed in the Uruguay to co-operate with the land forces. It is not generally believed, at least in the leading political circles in this city, that President Lopez will interfere for the present, although it is the anxious wish of Argentines that Paraguay would carry her threat into execution, and fight the Brazilians. Public opinion on the Oriental question is daily changing round, and those who, a few months ago, could see no danger in the Brazilian intervention, now view the matter in a very different light. It is said that the Argentine policy is to let the Brazilians have all the up-hill work, and when exhausted with victory and conquest, take up the Oriental cause, and drive them out of the country. Brazil, they say, may take the river towns, occupy the country, and even seize Montevideo, but it will thereby secure the most undying animosity of all Orientals, which, with a little Argentine aid, will be sufficient to drive every Brazilian across the frontier. We, for our part, have grave doubts as to the ability of Argentines and Orientals combined to eject the Brazilians: or they have seized the towns. The River Plate is at present swarming with Brazilian gunboats, which, so long as we keep friends, do not interfere with us, but if any unpleasant question arose, we greatly fear they would have the river to themselves. The animosity of Portenos to the Blanco Government party has been enhanced by the nomination of Señor Carreras as Minister, a man whose character is stained, it is said, with the Quinteros massacre. We, for our part, think that President Aguirre committed an impolitic act in selecting as his Prime Minister one who is so universally detested. Viewing the Oriental case impartially, we think the grand sequel of the Flores revolution will be the downfall of democracy in the Republic of the Uruguay, and possibly both Flores and Aguirre will yet have opportunity to judge of the correctness of our forebodings.

The leading English papers received per this mail have the most flattering remarks on the material prosperity of Paraguay. We notice this as it bears a rather striking contrast to the sentiments of most of our colleagues in this city. There is a general anxiety, here, to see Paraguay establish more bailor boxes, have elections every week, and the people devote more of their time to politics and less to agriculture. If we are to believe rumour there are not wanting parties who are busy in studying what reforms can be introduced in Paraguay, but the fact of the matter is that, now that Congress is closed and the hot weather set in, people must be talking about something and the most popular theme is Paraguay.

The high price of tobacco in Asuncion is a matter of surprise to the merchants here, who cannot comprehend how tobacco should be selling three reals dearer in Asuncion than in Buenos Ayres. We hear that this year's crop is apt to find a very favorable market in Europe. We quote tobacco as follows:

The sales of tobacco, including a small lot at public auction, sum up 182 bales; there has been an absence of arrivals, and our stock is reduced to 2,981 bales. The trade has shown more disposition to operate, as this grade of mixing leaf can now be bought upon more advantageous terms than any other substitute. We have advices from Buenos Ayres of a large crop, and doubtless a full average exportation will result to the English markets. —*Liverpool Circular.*

In Buenos Ayres a lot of Paraguayan tobacco has been sold in deposit at 26, 23, and 16 reals fuertes. In yerbamate we have to report 130 tercios, at \$5.75 fuertes in deposit, and 380 do. at \$5.3. Several lots of hides from Paraguay have been sold at rates varying according to class from 40s to 46 rs. plata. —*Rom's Circular, Oct. 10th, 1864.*

Théâtre Franco-Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Sous la direction de Mr. D'HOTE.

JEU 27 OCTOBRE.

Vingt troisième représentation de l'abonnement.

Première représentation de—

On demande un Gouverneur,

Entre le 1er et le 2 acte—

ZAIDA,

Vals par M. et Mme Escudero.

Turlurette,

Chansonette par Mlle. Escudero.

Après la comédie—

L'Amour dans tous les Pays,

Chansonette par Mr. D'Hote.

On terminera par—

Les Aveugles de Boulogne,

Ballet pantomime comique en un acte exécuté par la famille Escudero et la compagnie des Bouffes.

Wanted,

A Matron for the British Hospital. Application to Committee. To be left at Messrs. C. T. Getting and Co's, Calle Defensa, No. 66. 3p. o26.

A French Family

Seeks employment in town or in the camp. The husband and wife are experienced in all kinds of work, having resided a year in this country, and have two sons, aged respectively 16 and 14 years. Apply at 213, Calle Cangallo. 6p. o26.

Money at Interest.

Any amount on guarantee of coupons of the Foreign Debt, and Provincial or National Bonds; also will be bought any recognised debt of English, Italian, French, or Prussian subjects recognised by Congress, for any losses sustained during the civil wars in the province of Buenos Ayres. Apply at Calle Bolívar, No. 42. 3p. o26.

Fine Sheep on Sale.

From 500 to 1,000 fine ram-breeding sheep for sale at an Irish estancia, near the Guardia del Monte. The sheep are of the finest quality in the country. Apply to Mr. David Dillon, Estancia Rosario, Guardia del Monte: o26. 1m. w&d.

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Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.

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AGENTS.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.

WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £2 10s. per month.

WANTED—Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day.

WANTED—Twenty thousand good shepherds; wages, including board, lodging, horse-hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with a certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep, in a few years, on shares.

NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shop-boys.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

.. Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Since the sailing of the French packet many events of interest to our foreign readers have occurred. In the Province of San Juan, which is situated almost at the foot of the Cordillera, gold has been discovered in almost incredibly large quantities: the full details of this discovery are hushed up and kept from the masses, for obvious reasons, but authentic letters have been received by some English residents in this city which leave no doubt on our mind that the treasures of the Andes are at last about to become known to the world. Within two days, after the discovery was made, over five hundred ounces of gold in nuggets were secured by two lucky miners, and since then we have received no mails from this auriferous province. One of the subordinate au-

thorities of San Juan has, under pretext of denouncing the mine, laid claim to some large extent of territory, but a claim so preposterous, aided by an authority so weak, has only succeeded in attracting greater public attention to the matter. This country is altogether unprepared for the great but inevitable moral changes which gold discoveries on a large scale are destined to work. The nation is so thinly populated, the social bonds which bind society together so slender, that it is difficult to say whether the material benefits which could accrue from the realization of the most sanguine gold dreams would compensate for the general upturning of society which a gold fever would cause, and we are inclined to the belief that Argentine institutions are of too modern a date to withstand the onslaught. If the province of San Juan proves another California, the elements of disorder are so strong that we may look forward to changes which few could have anticipated. All the efforts of the Argentine Government to maintain authority in so distant a province will depend more upon the character and disposition of the miners than the power or resources of the Government.

The Provincial Chamber of Deputies of Buenos Ayres has at last passed the various projects, which we sketched in our last review, for the purpose of redeeming the paper money. The bills now now before the Senate, where two of them were sanctioned on Monday last. As the Chamber of Deputies refused to allow the Bank or the Government to make a loan abroad, the majority of the merchants think that the whole scheme will now prove abortive.

The Liverpool steamer Paraguay, which will leave here on the 7th prox., will take some few bales of native Argentine ginned cotton. We consign to Messrs. Stölterfoht, of Liverpool, two bales of Corrientes ginned cotton, which was grown from the seed which we distributed last year. We have done our best to further cotton planting in this country, but we regret to say neither the President nor his Ministers seem to believe in the probability of producing cotton in this Republic, and after having scattered tons of seed in every direction, we find some half-dozen bales the only return. Such results might be calculated to dishearten others, but we have commenced anew our cotton crusade; armed with sacks of fresh seed, we attack all the Argentine provinces with volleys of seed. Next year, if President Mitre will only join us now in the crusade, we hope to have a decent crop. The Buenos Ayreans owe their wool staple to the untiring exertions of Sheridan, Haratt and Hannah; the Argentine Government will yet be under a greater obligation to the "Standard," for the great staple of this nation must be cotton.

Another new and important enterprise has just been started by two American gentlemen, and which is destined to work the greatest benefits for this country. We refer to the new beef packing establishment of Messrs. Morris & Boyd. We visited their place recently and were pleased to see with what signal success their efforts have been crowned. The old slovenly system of making jerked beef is done away with, and a regular beef-packing establishment on the most improved European and North American plans introduced. They have now on hand and ready for exportation some five hundred barrels of prime mess beef, which we understand they are about to ship to Rio to fill a large order, which they have received.

We are happy to notice a very improved turn in all the markets of the interior, business has become brisk, country produce augmenting and remunerances regular. The town of Rosario is making the most giant strides, owing to the stir caused by the building of the Argentine Central Railway, which, we are happy to say is steadily progressing. Mr. Wheelwright has not yet gone to Cordova, but we believe shortly intends to make the trip. The subscriptions to the stock continue—scarcely a share is now unsubscribed for.

The Argentine Government purposes

calling for proposals for the construction of several river steamers. It is more than probable that Capt. Harrison, who is so well and favorably known here, will obtain the contract, as he had previously agreed with the Executive to have these vessels built in England, but owing to the tedious intermeddling of legislature, nothing definite could be arranged on until now.

The works of the Southern Railway are pushed ahead at a rate which baffles description. We doubt if even in England a road could be constructed better or in less time. The station house in the Plaza Constitution will soon be finished and the rails will in a few days extend as far as the Lomas de Zamorra, the bridge over the Riachuelo is also steadily progressing; in fact, we verily believe that in less than six months the trains will be running to San Vicente.

The Northern Railway is, we understand, being extended to the Tigre, and in less than a month we hope to see a steamer starting in conjunction with the railway from that convenient little port for San Pedro and San Nicholas. This scheme has been long talked of, but never previously brought into execution, owing to the great inconvenience of embarking and disembarking by means of lighters and carts. We are fully convinced that at no very distant period all the river steamers will come and go from the Tigre, where one can step from the railway carriage on board the steamers.

The Boca Railway is an enterprise we seldom speak of, owing to the imperfect information at our command respecting the works. It is nevertheless one of the most important railway schemes in Buenos Ayres. The earth-works from the city to the Riachuelo are finished and the rails laid: the rolling stock is expected out from England in a few months. The value of property has been greatly enhanced by the building of this road, and the building sites at the Boca now sell at almost as high a rate as those in the very heart of the city.

We have purposely avoided instructing our foreign readers in the state of politics, because we are of the few who believe the industrial interests of the country are of pre-eminent importance, but we find it necessary to cast a passing glance at these eternal subjects of discord in the River Plate. The Flores' revolution still continues, but up to the present the Brazilians have not invaded the territory of the Banda Oriental. The Brazilian Admiral has thought proper to direct a confidential note to the foreign Ministers in Montevideo, advising them of his having received orders from his Government to make reprisals and search neutral vessels for contraband of war. This has elicited a rather spirited reply from the English, French and other Ministers, cautioning the Admiral from attempting to adopt such a course without previously having declared war, or the ports blockaded. The revolutionary party who had hoped to see the Brazilians afford some effective aid to Flores, feel very indignant at this diplomatic interference, but we believe it has been productive of one good at all events, and that is it has satisfied all parties that the foreign powers are determined to maintain the free navigation of the rivers.

The state of affairs in the Banda Oriental could not be worse: the Government troops have become so unruly and commit such depredations that all classes of foreigners are loud in complaints, and few entertain the slightest sympathy for a Government which is unable to repress the atrocities of its own regiments. It is surmised that an active intervention will shortly take place, so as to put a stop to the loss of life and property which has been much too long tolerated; the country is completely ruined and on the verge of bankruptcy; revolution has attempted everything, done its worst, and now its retribution is at hand: the Banda Oriental is now virtually a ruined country, and all who can fly from it are hastening away.

Happily the Argentine Republic bears a striking contrast to the Banda Oriental: here we are in the full enjoyment of peace, industry is progressing, capital flowing in, and every day things looking more prosperous. We are rejoiced to see this country attracting so much attention in Europe: it augurs well, and we thank our European colleagues for their praise worthy efforts to people the La Plata.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The whole province of Buenos Ayres is shearing: north, south, east and west, from all quarters, we learn that they are clipping. The usual price paid to the shearers this year is \$40 per hundred, but in some places \$45 is

paid, as the farmers are anxious to have their wool in the market early. A great scarcity of carts is felt; in fact the number of bullock carts is the same to-day as five years ago, although the quantity of wool is augmented some forty per cent.

The people in Barracas are all gone cotton-mad. The noise of our gin working attracted thousands to Mr. Marshall's yard; others rushed to Mr. Kelsey's barraca to see the cotton baling. In every garden, quinta, chacra or farm, a few seeds have been sown, and yesterday a party residing the other side of the Barraca bridge applied to us for an arrobe of seed; he states that he has a few squares of land in the Riachuelo, and that he is convinced he can grow as good cotton there as in South Carolina: at all events he is determined to try.

That Buenos Ayres is about the most extraordinary place under the sun we never had the least doubt, but yesterday we confess we were astonished. Will our readers credit that the municipality of Buenos Ayres have actually prohibited our American friends, the beef-packers, from killing cattle at their establishment? yet such we have been assured is the case. As it is impossible to salt and pack beef that it will keep without previously taking the greatest care of the animals, no animals killed in the Corrales can be preserved. We trust the Minister will interfere in this matter, and explain to the Municipal body the importance of the enterprise and the great necessity to protect and foster it.

Our colleague the "Progrés" publishes M. Jacques's lecture at the Circulo Literario. It is deserving of a perusal, but too long for us to publish.

To-day we send to our camp subscribers the invitations and circulars we received from the Belgrano exhibition committee: we have no doubt many of our friends will respond to the call, and send animals and wool samples for exhibition.

Notwithstanding all the noise made about the senators not assembling, owing to the want of a quorum, they met on Monday. The first subject they discussed was the bill for the subdivision of the partidos or counties. Sr. Agrelo stated that he had some objections to offer. The Minister proposed that the Senators should adjourn for 15 minutes to the next room, and he would explain himself; which they did. On their return, they all voted in favor of the bill. The next subject taken up was the proposed extension of the Western Railway to Chivilcoy. Sr. Agrelo wanted to know what would become of the receipts of the road after it was built? Sr. Haedo explained the matter. The Finance Minister, in a lucid speech explained to the Senators the proposed bill, and that it was only intended to borrow from the Bank half the capital required, to construct the road; the Minister further stated, in reply to Sr. Montes de Oca, that the public-rented lands were amply sufficient to redeem the paper dollar, without touching those of Chivilcoy, which were intended for a special purpose, that the English loan was now a national debt, and that he hoped the nation would assume the responsibility of it. The bill was then put and carried. The bills for the sale of the Western Railway and public lands were introduced and read for the first time.

The arrival of the Bombay in Montevideo, with Admiral Elliot, (who we hear is brother-in-law of Earl Russell), is rather opportune. We salute the gallant Admiral with a hearty welcome, and hope he will keep order in the river.

We have to thank a friend in Montevideo for the particulars respecting the seizure of the Florida. We sincerely

regret that a North American officer has stooped to such an act. It is likely to cause a war between Brazil and the United States. The Brazilians, however, have more to lose in such a struggle than the Americans, for the latter would flood the Atlantic with privateers.

An old steamer, we see, has been put on a new line. The steamer Buenos Ayres is posted to leave on Saturday for Rosario. We doubt very much if she can compete with the Pavon.

The police are very busy looking for the escaped prisoners—(shutting the door after the horse is gone). The prison system of Buenos Ayres is an infamous farce, and demands immediate reform.

The British steamer Mersey will leave to-morrow at 4 o'clock p.m. We wish Capt. Curlew and his passengers a pleasant voyage.

RECUERDOS DE BUENOS AYRES.

This beautiful album, so suitable a present for trans-atlantic friends, comprises twenty-one charming photographic views, and without further despatching on its merits we will describe the pictures, as follows:

1. "Buenos Ayres from the River." The Custom-House with its pigeon-hole galleries stands out prominent on the left, and the eye takes in the turrets of San Domingo, San Francisco, and San Ignacio. Between the verandah of the National Government House and the arcade and arch of the Recoleta Vieja is the unpretending terminus of the Northern Railway. The Colon theatre is on the extreme right. Under the beach-wall is a legion of black washerwomen at their daily labors; and we see several waggons at the slip where lighters unload imported goods.

2. "The Congress-Hall." Not quite so fine a building as St. George's Hall or the Bank of Ireland. This temple of Janus is at present closed, the national representatives having gone home. The cabman in the picture sits inside his vehicle smoking, instead of on the "dickey," no policeman being in sight. Egeria has taken the place of Mars, this site being originally a barrack: the present edifice fell in while building, for want of good mortar, and killed a poor man sleeping there.

3. "Paseo Julio." Commonly called "the beach," and much frequented by boatmen of all nations. The corner of calle Piedad shews the Fotografia Mayo where this album has been made, and next is the handsome house of Mr. Henry Ropes. The flag-staff belongs to the Capitanía del Puerto: on this side are the Commercial Rooms, and on the other the mansion of Sor. Lavallol. The picture ends with the new house occupied by Mr. Consul Parish and the engineers of the Great Southern Railway. Several carts are standing before the stores of Messrs. Mahan, Rivers, Lowry, and the whale-boat offices of McLean, and Kean. The rails of the Northern tramway extend the whole length.

4. "The Mole and Inner-roads." Some persons are taking the air on the passenger's mole, and we see the steamers and vessels lying in the inner-roads. There is a shade on the picture, owing to the railway cars crossing the lens at the time.

5. "The Custom-House Mole." This was built for landing goods, but turned out like Robinson Crusoe's boat when finished—unserviceable. The water is so shallow that no vessels can come alongside, and lighters could well dispense with it. We see beyond it a number of lighters and whaleboats.

6. "The Custom-House." A separate view: on this site stood the old Spanish fort, and treasures are still supposed to be hidden underground. A light-house surmounts the building.

7. "Calle Piedad." Two of the clerks are standing at the door of the old and respectable house of Duguid & Co. At the corner is Moore's grocery, but a cart hides the view. Dr. Dick's second story windows, and the River Plate Bank are on the left hand; the belfry of San Miguel in the distance. The first corner on the right is the residence of the Irish vicar, Rev. Canon Fahy.

8 "Plaza Mayo." With a new row of trees and the porch of the Government house. The range of buildings once belonging to the Custom-house is now used for various public offices. The chimney of the calle Balcarce mill is seen.

9 "Plaza Victoria, East Side." The view takes in the triumphal arch and arcade with the south side of Colon theatre.

10 "Plaza Victoria, South Side." This shows the Recoleta nueva, San Ignacio and a part of the Cabildo.

11 "The Cabildo." Here are the chief courts of Justice, surmounted by the town-clock which has three dials and was put up in 1861 by Messrs Jaeggli and Diavet, agents for Messrs. Roskell Liverpool.

12 "The Cathedral." This is the finest church in South America, holding within its walls 10,000 persons; the alto-relievo frieze represents Joseph embracing his brethren.

13 "The Bishop's Palace." Built in 1861, with the column of Independence in the foreground, and the *Revista* printing-office on the right. This is one of the best views of Plaza Victoria.

14 "The South Plaza." This is the site of the G. Southern railway terminus, and the bullock-carts of Dolores and Tandil are seen laden with the produce of the southern districts.

15 "Three bullock-carts." Here we have an exact representation of the vehicles used in the camp, which travel at the rate of 8 miles per day. These things will completely disappear when the new railways are completed.

16 "The Balvanera Church." This is situated near the Plaza 11 de Setiembre, and is not finished. The college of French Jesuits is almost concealed by an ombú tree, the only tree indigenous to the country.

17 "Plaza Parque." In this new pleasure-ground is the Western railway terminus, and we have a front view of the magazine, or head-quarters of the artillery of the Republic.

18 "General San Martin's Statue." This monument stands in the Plaza Retiro, and was put up in 1862, in commemoration of the Argentine hero who liberated Buenos Ayres, Chile and Peru from the Spanish yoke. It was executed in Paris, and cost about £2,000, being cast in bronze. The view is taken from the Retiro barracks, north side, and the General points to the streets Maypu and Chacabuco, called after his two principal victories. This place is a favorite promenade on Sunday evenings, and the band plays at the foot of the Statue.

19 "The Gas-house." Situated at the North end of the city, taking in a part of the outer-roads. This establishment lights the whole city, and although ten years in working has never declared a dividend, but the shares are at a premium.

20 "The Recoleta." This church is very ancient; on the left is the city cemetery, and on the right the Poor Asylum.

21 "Buenos Ayres from the Plaza Retiro." This view from the north end takes in the principal edifices: beginning at the left we have the Monjas church, the tower of the Hotel La Paix and Colon Theatre, the convent of San Francisco, the Cathedral, the Cabildo clock, and belfry of San Ignacio.

This beautiful album is on sale, price \$600, at the studio Fotografia de Mayo, corner of calles Mayo and Piedad.

PROFESSOR MINELLI AND THE MINISTER.

Some time ago there was a great noise about the Constitution of Mar Chiquita drawn up by the Deputy-judge of that locality, who was no other than the Italian philosopher Minelli, the commentator of the book of Genesis. This extraordinary individual on abdicating the chair of History in our University betook himself to Tucuman, but meeting rather a rough reception from the orthodox inhabitants of the interior, returned to Buenos Ayres and sank into temporary obscurity. Suddenly he burst again into notice as the Lyeurgus of the southern campaign, and was removed, for his presumption, by the Provincial prime-minister. This happened some months ago, and we had in common with the public forgotten the occurrence until the 'Pueblo' of Saturday published a manifesto of 7 columns, in the shape of a philippic by Minelli against the Minister Cardenas.

Our judgment of Minelli must be under three heads. The individual so far from commanding our admiration has rendered himself equally objectionable and ridiculous by his extravagant dogmas. As justice of peace we do not at all doubt that he rendered good service by vigorously cleansing his district of gaucha-murderers, vagrant robbers, and frequenters of pulperias. But the document before us is a rhapsody of bombastic self-laudation, intemperate invective, and

mock rhetoric, which is unworthy to appear in a respectable journal. Oh! Cardenas, don't be alarmed! Minelli has not annihilated you, but his remarks about the lawless state of the camp should command your most earnest attention.

THE ITALIAN CLUB.

Viva Italia Unita! Italians are just as liable to dissension as Irishmen, and of this we have a lamentable proof in the Societa d'Unione e Benevolenza, where the members have arrayed themselves in two hostile factions and publish alternately the most violent proclamations about their domestic differences. It seems the *fons et origo mali* was a motion to put the red cap of Liberty on the escutcheon of the society, which was offensive to those members of non-republican proclivities. We cannot sufficiently condemn the bad taste of dragging the squabble into public print, to be laughed at by people who have no connection with the Italian society. The members should have borne in mind Napoleon's motto "to wash all their dirty linen at home."

EXTRAORDINARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL IMMINENT.

THE CONFEDERATE CRUISER FLORIDA STOLEN

TREMENDOUS SENSATION IN BAHIA

Condensed from the "Bahia Journal," under the heading of "Treachery, insult, and cowardice."

The commander of the Confederate steamer Florida, considering himself safe in a neutral port, had given leave to 80 of his crew and a great number of his officers to sleep on shore on the night of the 6th inst. At ten minutes past three a.m. of the 7th the Federal steamer Wauchussetts, without its being suspected, secretly lighted her fires, and the night being very dark, left her anchorage, and speedily made towards the Florida, passing under the stern of the corvette Da Januaria. The chief of division, commanding the corvette, hailed and ordered him to anchor instantly, to which order the captain of the Wauchussetts paid no attention, rapidly ranging alongside the Florida, which lay at anchor to the north, swinging to the flood tide.

The Wauchussetts then fired round and grape into the Florida, which presently lost a mast and many of her people, firing in return a volley of musketry.

It is manifest that there was great mortality on both sides from the encounter of cold steel and revolvers, which however lasted for a short time, only because the crew of the Florida scarcely numbered 50.

Four sailors escaped, who threw themselves into the sea and got on board merchant vessels. From them it is known that amongst the killed was the officer of the watch, shot through the breast.

To this brief struggle a short silence succeeded, broken by prolonged cheers from the Wauchussetts.

The Chief of Division sent a boat with Lieutenant Varela to intimate to the Captain of the Wauchussetts he must anchor immediately under penalty of being sunk. The Captain did not permit the officer to go on board, but replied that on his word of honor he would return at once to his former anchorage. But the Wauchussetts having already taken the Florida in tow and steering to the S.W. passed a cable's length ahead of the Da Januaria, which then opened on her, firing eight rounds, which the Wauchussetts did not return, notwithstanding that almost all the shots told, but struggled to get quickly beyond range of the corvette's guns.

The Paraneuse having by this time lighted her fires, the chief determined that she should take the Da Januaria in tow, the latter making sail to assist the towing, and chase was given to the Wauchussetts, with the Florida, now five miles ahead, using steam and sail to escape the pursuing Brazilians.

At 7 a.m. our vessels gained quickly on the Americans and combat appeared certain, when the wind failed. The Florida, now under full steam also, and Wauchussetts flying disgracefully from us, till lost to sight ahead at 11:45 a.m., when pursuit was abandoned, and the corvette returned to her anchorage, which she reached at 3 p.m.

The Florida had a boiler on shore repairing at the arsenal.

It is lamentable that none of the forts fired a single shot, especially that of Gambaya, which the frigate passed. Seafort fired three blank guns only.

The Americans perpetrated in our waters, inside our harbor, an act of regular piracy, an unworthy insult to us, and a cowardly disgrace for a nation which prides itself on its naval power.

Following upon the outrage in question, the populace attacked the Amer-

ican Consulate, tore off the American arms and rolled them down the hill into the lower town.

The President of the Province cancelled the exequatur of the American Consul, who, it was found, had fled at night, before the theft of the Florida, on board the Wauchussetts.

MONTEVIDEO.

Oct. 24, 1864.

The flag-ship Bombay, bearing the flag of Admiral Elliot arrived from Rio on Saturday, and was saluted by the different commanders and from the fort of San José. She is a fine-looking vessel. Private letters from Rio announce that the privateer Florida was chased into Bahia by one of the Federal war steamers, and afterwards taken in the port, and taken out to sea. The Brazilian authorities sent three war steamers after them and fired eight shots at the Federal vessel, but was not able to catch her. This intelligence can be relied upon, as it came through a responsible source. So now two of the principal privateers are done for; there remains now the Tallahassee, which has been doing much damage to shipping on the coast of North Carolina. For several days the National Guards have had lighter work, as Flores seems to have retired from the immediate vicinity of the city.

Several arrests have been made lately, said to originate in a supposed conspiracy to mutiny in one of the 'cantons,' in favor of the enemy, but many who were arrested were set at liberty again, so probably nothing of importance has come to light.

Strawberries have made their appearance in the market, and soon we will have an abundance of this wholesome and delicious fruit. It is said that the peach trees are all blighted, so that we will be deprived of enjoying this abundant and excellent fruit, but probably we shall be supplied from Buenos Ayres and the islands of the Paraná. The camp is looking splendid; this is the first spring for several years that we have not suffered with the drought. If we only had peace, we would have a fine prospect for the coming summer, but every day the prospect of this disastrous war coming to a termination seems less, and people generally are becoming more disheartened. We begin to be reminded of the last siege, when many families were reduced to such a state as to have to ask charity from door to door. Some families have their husbands and brothers serving in the ranks of the National Guards, and deprived of their employment and means of supporting their families; if they hire a substitute it costs them at least thirty or forty silver dollars per month, which a greater part of them cannot pay, as in most cases it would amount to more than they gain in their employments. Then they get no pay, but on the contrary contract bad habits, and often from exposure are left with some dangerous disease, which sooner or later takes them to an early grave, or leaves them maimed for life.

The Government is constantly at work strengthening the defences of the city. They are constructing more substantial and stronger barricades, and have dug deep ditches across the streets, and taken cannon from Fort San José and placed them so as to sweep across each street that approaches from outside. They have also erected stairs to get on the azoteas on each side of the streets. Where they have cautions they are also placing bags of sand for breastworks, as a protection from the bullets of the enemy. Everything looks like a fixed resolution to resist to the utmost any attack; but it is thought by many that if a decided attack was made at one point that as soon as the National Guards saw a few of their comrades fall they would not make much resistance, as many of them never shouldered a musket before in their life.

The Corrientes arrived quite late on Sunday, and we were disappointed at the non-arrival of the Tevere, as we were anxious to hear the particulars of the engagement between Gen. Serrano and Gomez and Col. Castro. The stock for the building of the new Bolsa has all been taken, and more shares could have been disposed of. The work for the last month on the building has been suspended, on account of some alteration in the plans. The new hotel on the next corner opposite the Telegraph office is going up rapidly, and will be the first building erected expressly for a hotel in this place, except a large block in calle Missiones, four stories high, built by Sor. J. M. Martinez. This building is so high that it puts all the opposite houses in the shade, and makes the offices of the brokers very dark; it is so high that many people fear to pass near it.

The Corrientes has gone on an excursion to the Spanish frigates this morning.

H.B.M.'s ship Electo arrived yesterday morning from Rio.

The American barque Ella Virginia, from Baltimore, with flour, and the English barque Warren, from Portland, with lumber, to S.B. Htale & Co.

PRODUCE SALES.

(From the 12th to the 24th inst., inclusive.)

5150 matadero ox and cow hides, 115 to 130¢ mjc.
28585 dry camp do., 100 to 120.
3000 Corrientes hides, 36 s. rls.
2400 Entre Rios do. 32½ to 40.
618 Sante Fé do. 38½.
550 Paraguay do. 42.
2600 horse do. 34 to 36¢ mjc.
600 salted do. 16½.
1125 dozen matadero sheep-skins, 260 to 300¢.
2652 dozen superior do., 200 to 250.
1420 dozen mixed and inferior, 100 to 190.
860 dozen good do., per lb. 3 to 3½.
1290 arr. horse-hair, South, 120 to 125.
490 do do North, 112 to 119.
670 do do Entre Rios, s. rls. 32 to 33.
3530 arr. superior wool, 90 to 102¢.
2250 arr. middling & common, 65 to 78.
1500 arr. s. rls. 28.
185 pipes mares' grease, 32 to 34¢.
180 lbs. feathers, 60.
1200 horns, mixed, 350¢.
2000 calfskins, 38.
3600 quintals jerked beef, 15 s. rls.

VESSELS CLEARED.

The following vessels have cleared since the sailing of the French packet. To Antwerp—The Dutch brig Concordia, by C.W. Benn, with 5644 dry cow hides, 191 bales of wool, 7 do. horse hair and 165.

For Antwerp—The National brig Fredericka, by Green & Co., with 7,300 dry cowhides, 150 do. horse hides, 25 bales of wool, 5 do. horse hair, 94 do. hide cuttings, 80 do. lamb skins.

To New York—The American barque La Plata, by Ropes, with 116 bales of wool, 77 do. horse hair, 96 do. sheep skins, 3 bales and 53 sheep skins, 1 box of merchandize, 2 bales Nutria skins, 22 do. goat skins, 5 bales and 6 boxes ostrich feathers, 1,811 salted cow hides, 677 dry do. 4,114 do. 23 do. calf dry.

For Antwerp—The Dutch barque Maria, by Boyd & Co., with 7,000 bones, 4,485 dry cowhides, 1,425 do. salted, 1,200 horse dry, 281 bales wool, 41 do. horse hair, 2 do. lamb skins, 21 do. horse hair, 116 pipes tallow.

For Marseilles—The Italian barque Victorio Emanuele, by Piaggio, 11,113 dry cowhides, 3,067 do. horse hides, 175 barrels tallow, 102 dry calf skins, 9 bales wool, 18 do. horse hair, 474 do. lamb skins, 8 do. nonatos.

CHARTERS SINCE 12TH ULT.

Hanoverian brig Elizabeth, to go in ballast to Santa Catalina, and load there, 900 patacons.

Hamburg brig Ino, for Rio Negro, for salt, 4 s. rls. and 5 per cent.

Hanoverian brig Luna, do.

Barque Josepha, do.

Oldenburg brig Freya, to load in Parnagua and return, 1200 pats.

The British barque Fusilier to load for Antwerp, at 37s. 6d. and 5 per cent.

Russian brig Helios, to load in port dry hides for orders, at 97s. 6d. and 5 per cent.

The English barque Lewes, to load in Rosario bones and bone-ash at 37s. 6d.

The French barque San Michael, to load for Antwerp, at 37s 6d — hides 80s.

The French barque Amelia, to load for Bordeaux, at 50 francs for beles.

ON CHANGE.

Paper price of ounces \$467½.

Do sovereigns \$143.

Patacons opened at 29 30, and closed at 29 20.

Cash sales 26,517.

TIME SALES.

For Monday.	4,000	29 25
Thursday.	4,500	29 20
Saturday.	4,000	29 25
Nov. 30th.	9,000	29 15
Dec. 15th.	4,800	29 10
Jan. 31st.	8,000	29
" 31st.	4,000	
Feb. 28th.	4,000	
March 31st.	4,000	29 05
April 30th.	4,000	
Dec. 31st.	4,000	29
Total	80,817.	

Business was extremely dull on Change to-day — every one is waiting to hear the news by the French packet. Specie was very weak owing, it is said, to one or two parties selling heavily for cash. There is a feeling of distrust entertained by even the most insignifi-

cant brokers, and few parties buy or sell patacons at present except to meet the exigencies of the moment. If the Senate passes the projected schemes for redeeming the paper dollar, gold, we apprehend, will become dearer instead of cheaper, unless the banks import more specie. The new wool is coming in very slowly; six cart-loads which arrived in the North Plaza, very good wool, sold for 95, and in the South Plaza two cart-loads were sold to-day at 98.

A large quantity of produce has arrived from Azul and Tandil, about sixty carts laden with hides and sheep-skins.

In exchange on England we notice that takers have to yield to the pretensions of good drawers, the rate is from 49 to 49½. We heard of £20,000 passed to-day at 49.

The National Bonds are very weak, and we are assured by the brokers that buyers for large amounts cannot be found; 10,000 were sold to-day at 40.

The Argentine Mutual Joint Stock Assurance Company, 'La Previsora Argentina,' has recently made one of the best real estate investments we have heard of; and we cannot but approve of the discretion of the directors of this company in investing their surplus funds in real estate in preference to other securities. This company has recently purchased a large commodious house in Calle Corrientes, Nos. 214, 216, and 218, in 1857, and is at present rented to a good tenant at \$3,700 per month.

PRODUCE SALES.

2600 cowhides, dry	\$115 mjc
400 do do	114
450 do do	112
200 do do	110
300 doz. sheepskins	280
150 do do	172
280 do do	160
127 do do	130
200 ar. wool, fine (especial)	110
2200 ar. wool, mestiza	95
300 do old, ordinary	65
250 lb plumas	60
356 lb feathers, Entre Rios	56
5000 qq. jerked beef	15 s. rls.

MARITIME NEWS

ARRIVED.

24th.
Malaga, June 27th and Montevideo 25th inst., Danish schooner Fides to Rossi, with wine.
Paraguay, 1st inst., Nat. sch. San José, with lumber, tobacco and hides.
Santa Catalina, 5th inst., Brazilian brig Guillermina with sugar and farina.

25th.
Montevideo, national steamer Corrientes, with 31 passengers and cargo.
New York, British barque Warren.

CLEARED.

24th.
Antwerp, Dutch brig Maria (Boyd and Co.), with 7000 horns, 4485 dry cowhides, 1425 salted do., 1200 dry horse do., 281 bales wool, 62 do. horse-hair, 2 do. sheepskins, 116 pipes tallow.

SAILED.

24th.
Santa Catalina, Hamburg schooner Ino.
Patagones, do. Elizabeth.
Cuba, Spanish brig Belisario.

25th.
Antwerp, Dutch barque Maria.
Patagones, Hanoverian schooner Luna.

MARRIAGE.

At St. John the Evangelist's, Edinburgh, on August 27th, by the Rev. D. F. Sandford, Frederick, youngest son of Thomas Fair, Esq., Woodlands, Duddingston, to Joanna Amelia, youngest daughter of Humphrey Graham, Esq., W.S., of Belstane, Midlothian, and 11, Shandwick-place, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

August 4, at Rio de Janeiro, Miss Sarah Law, daughter of the late Thos. Law, Esq. of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, aged 69.

September 3, at Southport, Margaret Ramirez second daughter of the late John Hall, Esq. of Liverpool, and formerly of Montevideo.

In New York, on Thursday, August 11th, of diphtheria, Eugenia, only child of Frederick T. and Lucy E. King, aged 7 months.

Far from country, home, and friends, Just God, we lean on thee."

ACTS PASSED BY CONGRESS.

In the Legislative Session of 1864.

1. Appointment of a majordomo to the Congress-hall, June 1st.
 2. Settlement of the Brazilian Debt, June 10th.
 3. Increase of salary to employees of the Senate, June 10th.
 4. Subscription for 2000 shares of Central Argentine Railway, June 14th.
 5. Alteration of Article 18 in said railway concession, June 16th.
 6. Settlement of claims by Prussian subjects, June 17th.
 7. Mobilising National Guards in parts of the interior, to repel the Indians, July 11th.
 8. Settlement of English, French, and Italian claims, July 13th.
 9. Concession for steam-navigation in the Upper Uruguay, July 23rd.
 10. Exportation of home-made fish oil declared free of duty, August 11th.
 11. Settlement of the Sultana claim (to be left to arbitration), August 13th.
 12. Translation of General San Martin's bones ordered, from France, August 16th.
 13. Abolition of flogging in the army, August 20th.
 14. Salary fixed for Procurator-fiscal of Federal Court in Buenos Ayres, August 20th.
 15. Appointment of another Notary to said Court, August 20th.
 16. Compensation voted to Dr. Brougues for his colonies, August 26th.
 17. Patent to Mr. W. Perkins for manufacture of paper and gun-cotton, August 20th.
 18. Schedule of stamped paper for ensuing year, September 6th.
 - 19th. Concession for telegraph-wires between B. Ayres and Montevideo, Sept. 20th.
 20. Settlement of Mr. Samuel B. Hale's claim, September 23rd.
 21. Supplemental vote to War-office of 150,000 s. September 24th.
 22. Custom-house tariff for 1865, September 26th.
 23. Settlement of debt of the National college of Monserrat (Cordoba), September 28th.
 24. Supplemental vote to section 4, article 5, of the national Budget, Sept. 28th.
 25. Supplemental vote for Dr. Ferrera's Official Register of the Republic, Sept. 28th.
 26. Opening of a highway from Corrientes through the Gran Chaco, Sept. 28th.
 27. Materials for Rosario Gas Co. to be admitted duty-free, Sept. 28th.
 28. Subscription for 500 copies of Carrasco's translation of Keut's Commentaries, Sept. 28th.
 29. Donation of 27,000 hard dollars in Bonds to the heirs of General Rodriguez, Sept. 28th.
 30. Law of industrial patents, Sept. 28th.
 31. Military pensions, half pay &c. Sept. 28th.
 32. Municipal budget of Buenos Ayres for 1864 to be unchanged in 1865, Sept. 29th.
 33. Supplemental law on Public Credit, Sept. 29th.
 34. Vote of \$5,000 for importation and distribution of new seeds Sept. 29th.
 35. The see of Buenos Ayres to be raised to an Archbishopric, Sept. 29th.
 36. Settlement of Mr. John Louis Lelong's claim (32,000 s. in Bonds), Sept. 30th.
 37. Pension to the sisters of Colonel Ventura Vasquez, Sept. 30th.
 38. Supplemental vote for cost of building and furnishing Congress-hall, Sept. 30th.
 39. Concession for railway (Eastern Argentine) from Concordia to Mercedes, Oct. 3rd.
 40. Emission of five millions hard dollars in Bonds to redeem extra paper money, Oct. 4th.
 41. Budget for 1865, Oct. 4th.
 42. Subsidy for river steam-navigation companies, Oct. 5th.
 43. Regulation of inscription entries in Public Credit register, Oct. 5th.
- Those laws marked thus * were originated by the Cabinet or Executive; those marked † by the Senate; and those marked ‡ by the Chamber of Deputies. Of the first there are 28 or two thirds of the whole business for the year; of the second, 5; and of the 3rd, 20.
- Exactly one half (21) the total number of the bills was passed in September; the Chambers making a great effort just before the close of Congress.

LAW FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAY TO ZARATE

The Senate of the province of B. Ayres in its session on Wednesday, 12th inst., passed the project of law sent up by the Chamber of Deputies, with the single amendment of suppressing in Art. 1 the clause making the line pass through Pilar, which is now left at the option of the Provincial Executive. It

is to be observed that the cost of prolongation from San Fernando to Zarate is not to exceed £7,100 sterling per mile, whereas the line already constructed cost £10,000. The terms of the concession are:—

Art. 1. The Executive is authorized to contract with the Company of the Northern Railway for the prolongation of the said line to the port of Zarate, touching at the town of Capilla del Señor, under the following conditions:—

1st. The part of the line constructed between Retiro and San Fernando, and from there to Zarate, as also the section between San Fernando and 25 de Mayo, shall be under the same concession and guarantee.

2nd. The Government shall guarantee the Company the minimum interest of 7 p. s. on the capital employed for the construction of the whole line, for twenty years, in the following manner: The line already constructed between San Fernando and Retiro shall be valued according to the 2nd and 3rd Article of the law of June 25th, 1859, and the part between San Fernando and Zarate at £4,040 per kilometre, and the line between Retiro and 25 de Mayo shall be valued at £10,000, it being understood that any disbursements caused the Government by such estimates shall be paid by whatever the line should give, over the guarantee of 7 p. s. afterwards.

3rd. The guarantee shall commence as soon as the different sections are opened to public traffic, and at the valuations abovementioned.

4th. The liquidation of said guarantee shall take place at the end of each year, and the only thing to be deducted from the gross receipts of the Company to be the legitimate and indispensable expenses, including mending of road, etc., and not by any means to include interest on loans raised by the Company, or other expenditures.

5th. The line shall be free from all taxes during the term of the guarantee.

6th. The land necessary for the construction of the line, stations, etc., shall, if public property, be conceded to the Company; but if private or municipal property, it is to be appropriated by the Company, after previously fixing the price.

7th. The state of the line is to be approved by the Government before it is put into use.

8th. The construction, materials, and rolling stock of the line shall be of the same class and quantity, in comparison with those of the Western Railway at present on the whole line.

9th. The works of the line shall commence within one year from the date of concession, and shall be finished within three years from the date of commencement, and ready for service, except in case of an unforeseen difficulty or act of God, under the penalty of annulling the concession and freeing the Government from the guarantee of 7 per cent. on the part of the line that might be finished.

10th. The public correspondence shall be carried gratis, and troops, or any Government materials, at one-half the established price.

11th. The Government shall have the right of intervention in the prices charged, during the term of the guarantee, whenever the product of the line should exceed 15 per cent., and it shall not be obliged to hold the guarantee in effect when any of the line should not be in a state of service.

12th. The company shall have the right of constructing branch lines in any direction, but the Government shall not be obliged to guarantee.

13th. The company shall be obliged to continue the line to any convenient point, and to make any branches the Government should require, on condition that the Government should continue the guarantee of 7 per cent. on the cost; and in case of the company not executing said works, the Government shall have the right of expropriating the line at cost, with 20 per cent. additional.

14th. The Government shall have the necessary intervention in the operations of the company according to the conditions before stipulated.

15th. Any questions arising with the company shall be decided by the tribunals of the country.

Art. 2. The Executive is authorised to solicit from the National Government that all materials imported for the construction of the line shall be free of duty.

Art. 3. Let it be communicated, &c. CAZON. MEDRANO. GUERRICO.

THE AMERICAN BEEF-PACKING ESTABLISHMENT.

We have personally visited the beef-packing establishment of Messrs. Morris and Boyd. Colonel Morris showed us through the establishment, and explained, in a simple manner, his entire system; also showing why former attempts have been failures. We can

now clearly understand why others have failed: the reasons are numerous. In the first place, they did not slaughter the right kind of cattle; in the next place, they did not slaughter them properly; then the beef was not cut up as it should be, nor at the right time; next, the right kind of salt was not used, nor used in the right manner; next, the handling, or different manipulations of the beef, were either entirely dispensed with or done wrong, without the parties knowing the chemical properties of the beef, or the salt, or the real influence or effects of one upon the other.

We are now satisfied that any man, no matter how scientific or intelligent, whose experience has been confined to packing beef fattened on grain, and in a cold climate, is of no use in packing beef in South America.

The great object to be attained, is to produce plain pickled mess beef, that will keep sweet and good. Messrs. M. and B. have accomplished this; we have seen it, and tried it, and pronounce it perfect in every respect.

The general manager of the establishment, Robt. Reinhart, Esq., is a native of Virginia (the old dominion), North America; he has had a somewhat extensive experience in this business at home, and, like most of his countrymen, is a hard worker, understands his business, and is a thoroughly practical man.

The cutting up department is presided over by Mr. J. S. J. who is a thorough English butcher, and one who perfectly understands his business. The result is, that the beef is not mangled but cut up as it should be.

Col. Morris personally directs or superintends every operation from beginning to end, and we are convinced that success in this business depends upon the proprietor understanding his business and then attending to it himself.

The result is a certain fortune to the proprietors. We congratulate them and the public, and wish it every success.

We cannot exaggerate the importance of this business for the Argentine Republic, a country abounding with horned cattle, which up to the present has yielded neither revenue to the country, nor profit to the estancieros, owing to the old gaucho system of preserving our beef. The jerked beef cured in the River Plate is only regarded as food for niggers, but Messrs. Morris and Boyd are now shipping sustenance for white men.

HURRAH! HURRAH!—GOLD FOR NOTHING.

We have been informed that several large nuggets of gold have been discovered in the province of San Juan, and that one of the Justices of the Peace has claimed the priority of discovery. The accounts that we have received are very glowing, and there is considerable anxiety for the arrival of the next mail from that rich province. If true, the event will be of incalculable importance to the Republic, but we are sorry to see one of the authorities attempting to monopolize the products of this wealth, possibly without sufficient capital and means to work it properly, but with just a sufficiency to prevent the public from benefiting by it. General Mitre has, we hear, promised to pay particular attention to this matter. (A leading bear on the Bolsa did not send us this news.)

THE FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES.

It must be a subject of congratulation to our sporting friends that the revival of our national games promises to be so brilliant and successful this year. The number of new subscribers is greater than at any former time, showing that our foreign public are anxious to maintain the society in full vigor. There are 34 horses entered for the next meeting, some of them English racers, others half breed, and the rest native horses of turf celebrity. The prizes offered are very large, and many other horses would have been entered but for the shortness of notice.

The rules have been modified in so liberal a manner as to remove many difficulties heretofore felt in extending the society. In a word, the races of November 1st will be a credit to our English residents and to Buenos Ayres, and we should advise Sig. Bartoli or Mr. Reilly to have their photographic apparatus on the ground in order to take a picture for the Illustrated London News. All our English and Irish residents ought to make it a point of national pride to be subscribers to the society, which recalls the Olympic glories of the Derby and the Curragh.

We have not learned what action the committee intend to take respecting Mr. Justice Dillon's generous offer of a site (gratis) for a racing-course, at Merlo. After the coming races at Belgrano, there will be time to consider the advantages of the former. We are at present printing the programme cards of the races, which will be delivered to subscribers this week.

THE "HOMEWARD BOUND."

This unfortunate vessel which we noticed the other day, has put into Montevideo in distress. She sailed from Newport, bound for Callao, with a cargo of coal. She was obliged to stop at the Cape of Good Hope, owing to her masts and rigging being carried away in a great storm. The Captain believing it impossible to arrive at his port of destination, determined, in order to save the lives of the crew, and also the value of the cargo, to put into the nearest port. One of the mates, we hear, was lost during the voyage. On yesterday she was to have been surveyed.

This is the same vessel which the Captain of the Rio de la Plata sighted off the Punta Brava, a few days ago.—Telegrafo.

Owing to the high price of coal, we have no doubt the cargo will sell well, either in Montevideo or Buenos Ayres: so the owners of the cargo will not lose much by the determination of the Captain to put into an Atlantic port.

THE CHIVILCOY RAILROAD.

The Government project before the House respecting the extension of the Western Railroad from Mercedes to Chivilcoy is as follows:—

1st. To spend as much as twenty-five millions of paper dollars in the extension, which is to be raised as follows from the product of all sales of public lands in Chivilcoy.

The part reserved out of the sales of lands for the payment of the interest on the national debt due in England shall henceforth be applied to the fund for extending the Railway.

The Provincial Bank shall open a credit for the Western Railroad to the extent of twelve and a half millions of currency, which is to be repaid out of the products of the road.

When the road is finished all the nett receipts are to be paid into the banks also.

If the Railway is sold, this branch will be also sold at a fair valuation, and the bank loan to be first paid off.

PASSENGERS BY THE PARAGUAY.

E. Croft, H. Tate, Miss D. Welmo, Charles Ayre, — Holden, W. B. M. Veill, Archibald Fletcher, Julius Brinkman, David Merry, Timothy Scanlan, Lawrence Scanlan, James Scanlan, Julia Scanlan, Catharine Scanlan, Mary Scanlan, Ellen Scanlan, Timothy Horgan, James de Fere, John Sullivan, Thomas Quinn, Michael Scallan, James Grennan, Elizabeth Colton, M. Colton

PASSENGERS TO RIO JANEIRO

Will please take notice that Dr. Bourget, naturalist, 115 Rua do Ouvidor, furnisher of several Museums, has the honor to announce to amateurs and persons making collections, that they will find in his depot, birds, butterflies, and insects of every kind, a great assortment of feather flowers, Indian arms of every American and Polynesian tribe.

Dr. BOURGET, naturalist, 115 Rua do Ouvidor. 3 h a x.

PROSPECTUS

For the formation of a Company to Establish

A PLEASURE PARK IN PALERMO.

CAPITAL—\$2,000,000.

In 2,000 Shares, of \$1,000 mcs each.

The Park, which will be laid out in the style of the best European Parks, will include fine carriage drives and walks, ornamental grounds, with lakes, fountains, and bowers, &c., cafés, restaurants, refreshment-rooms, billiards, bagatelles, cricket, croquet, gymnasium, archery grounds, shooting galleries, bowling saloons, bowls, quoits, swings, and all kinds of amusements and games.

There will also be held, at the proper seasons, agricultural shows, both of animals and of implements, as also of agricultural produce, flower shows, &c. Also bazaars will be held for charitable purposes, banquets, &c.

As soon as a sufficient number of shares shall have been taken, a meeting of shareholders will be called for the purpose of electing a Committee of Management, and of making other necessary arrangements.

Subscription lists will be opened at the following places:—

At the Exchange Rooms; Messrs. Mackern's, Calle San Martin; Mr. L. V. Wilkie, Calle Chacabuco; Mr. Emile Paris, Armourer, Calle Rivadavia; at the 'Standard' Office; and with Eugene J. Paris, 88, Calle Parque. s 13

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL

COLEGIO DE SANTA LUCIA.

Director, Mr. PONGERARD, of the University College of London.

First-rate Commercial education.

Nothing but French and English spoken.

N. B.—Spacious grounds and beautiful quinta, at the foot of the calle Buen Orden hill, in view of the English Hospital. oct 5 in

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES.

SPRING MEETING—Nov. 1, 1864.

First Race, 12 Noon.

Trial Stakes. Entry \$300, with \$3,000 added. Weight \$145. Once round.

1. Trywell (Changador) saino, black and red stripes; body, sleeves and blue cap, 150lb.

2. Cockcrow, bayo, blue jacket and cap, white sleeves, 145lb.

3. Maula, oscura, blue and white stripe, 145lb.

4. Engañador, saino, white jacket and blue cap, 145lb.

Second Race 12½ p.m.

Amateur Stakes. Entry \$400 with 5000 added, Weight 145lb. Half round.

1. Capillero, colorado, Solferino, 150 lb.

2. Cocktail, overo, black and red stripe, blue sleeves and cap, 145lb.

3. Estrafio, colorado, blue jacket and cap, white sleeves, 145lb.

4. North Star, saino, red, white and blue, 145lb.

5. Monte Cristo, Tordillo; yellow jacket, black sleeves, red cap, 150lb.

6. Volunteer (Santiago) Colorado; white jacket, Magenta sleeves and cap, 145lb.

7. Antipodes, Colorado; white jacket and blue cap, 145lb.

8. Delas Animas, Alazan; pink jacket and cap, 145lb.

9. Robbie Burnes, Saino, tartan, 150lb.

Third Race, 1½ p.m.

Buenos Ayres Stakes. Entry \$400, \$5000 added. Weight 140lb. Once round and a half.

1. La Zingara, Saino; black and stripe body, blue sleeves and cap, 140lb.

2. Flojo, Pienso; yellow jacket, black sleeves and red cap, 140lb.

3. Belgrano, Saino; white jacket, Magenta sleeves and cap, 140lb.

4. Ituzaingo, Colorado; white jacket and blue cap, 140lb.

5. Buey del Salado, Pangaré, Solferino, 140lb.

Fourth Race, 3 p.m.

Ladies' Purse. Entry \$500, with \$7500 added. Weight 145lb. Once round.

1. Lighthouse, Mala Cara; blue jacket and cap, white sleeves, 145lb.

2. Flying Jib, Colorado; red, white and blue, 145lb.

3. Antipodes, Colorado; white jacket and blue cap, 145lb.

4. Sportsman, Mala Cara; crimson, 145lb.

5. Porteno, Alazan; Solferino, 145lb.

6. Robin Grey; Colorado; tartan, 145lb.

Fifth Race, 3¼ p.m.

Challenge Stakes. Entry, \$400, with \$6,000 added. Weight, 140lb. Two rounds.

1. Catriel, Oscuro; red jacket, black and gold cap, 145lb.

2. Crudo, Doradillo; Solferino and black cap, 140lb.

3. Ituzaingo, Colorado; white jacket and blue cap, 140lb.

4. Buey del Salado Pangaré; Solferino, 145lb.

Sixth Race, 4½ p.m.

Committee Purse. Entry, \$400, with \$5,000 added. Weight, 145lb. Once round.

1. Gaucho Pobre; saino white jacket and blue cap, 145lb.

2. Trywell, late Changador; saino black and red stripe body, blue sleeves and cap, 150lb.

3. Cocktail; overo, do. do., 150lb.

4. Sin Fin; Colorado, pink jacket and cap, 150lb.

Seventh Race, 5 p.m.

Consolation Stakes (for beaten horses of the day.) Entry, \$200, with \$3,000 added. Catch weights. Once round.

Entries for this race to be made after the sixth race.

In all cases three horses to start, or the premium will be withdrawn.

All bets to be decided in the way the stakes are given.

The strictest punctuality to be observed by owners in having their horses ready half an hour before the time fixed for each race. Colts and Fillies under 3 years allowed 10lbs. Mares 7lbs.

Winners at any public meeting of the distances in which they are entered to carry 5lbs extra, if winners of more than once 8lbs extra.

Horses may run with or without plates at the option of the owners.

Any riders presented by a member or owner and approved of by the Committee shall be admissible on depositing five hundred dollars mcs as a deposit for honest riding which amount to be forfeited in case of a conviction.

Complete English Jockey Costume, consisting of jacket, breeches, and top boots to be strictly adhered to; and only English saddles containing the corresponding tree and gullet-plate to be used.

The printed rules of the New Market Jockey Club to be strictly observed so far as practicable in the opinion of the Committee.

Several extra trains will run from the stations 25 de Mayo and Retiro, Belgrano, for the convenience of the public, on the race day only.

F. DONOVAN AND CO.,
WOOL BROKERS,
84, CALLE PIEDRAS.
1m. w&d. 06.

WELLS BECKHAUS & Co.,
Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras.
w&d, Aug 25, 1 y

Notice.
The undersigned has removed his
Office from Calle Parque 140 to Calle
Reconquista 51.
o12 20p **JOHN KEMSLEY.**

FOR SALE.
The River Plate packing House Co
have for sale.

Prime mess beef.
Mess beef.
Prime beef.
Beef rounds.
Beef tongues.

These articles are pickled and put
up in 200 lbs. barrels.

Also beef tongues smoked.
Mutton Hams.
Fresh beef and mutton in cans.
hermetically sealed.

These articles will be sold by the
single package or cargo, suitable for
exportation and are warranted in every
respect and equal to any put up in any
part of the world.

Our articles are offered to the
Public backed by no gold or silver
medal. They are prepared by no
secret process, but are put up on plain
scientific principles acquired by years
of study and practical experience with
grass fed beef in a climate in every way
inferior to that of Buenos Ayres.

The articles we offer are nothing but
such as are usually prepared in North
America (and in no way inferior) and
known and used by the whole com-
mercial world and are sold with a full
guarantee upon their own merits.

MORRIS & BOYD, proprietors.

oil 1m.

Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment on
hand. Warranted to work well. They
are all of the latest and most improved
inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW,

f19 204 Calle Venezuela.

JUST RECEIVED ex "UNA"
A Splendid Assortment of
DRAPERY GOODS
Suitable for the present and coming Season, and selected
especially for this Market.

T. FALLON
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66 & 68 CALLE PIEDRA.
s 11 x.

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this
city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy
marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby
caution the public that a spurious article
in imitation of the genuine is now being
offered on sale, the bottles of which are
forged with the name of the aforesaid
manufacturers, but are easily detected
from the deficiency of their name being
branded in the corks and ours as sole
agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.

j5.1m **JOHN BEST & BROS.**

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Chief Offices,

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo,
and the River Plate.

Barbour, Barclay, and Co

CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.

Sept. 20.

CIGARS.

E. RATHJE,

60 CALLE SAN MARTIN 62

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT MODERATE PRICES,

Fresh arrivals every month.

s21, x

NOTICE.

We beg to advise the Public, and
our Friends in particular, that we
have been appointed, by letter from
Messrs. Arthur Guinness, son, and Co.,
Dublin (copy of which we annex) sole
Agents in Buenos Ayres for the sale of
their celebrated Extra Stout.
BARRY & WALKER.
97 Calle Defensa.

(COPY.)

"James's Gate Brewery, Dublin,
6th May 1864.

"We have appointed Messrs. Barry
and Walker sole Agents for the sale of
our Porter in Buenos Ayres.

(Signed).

"ARTHUR GUINNESS, SON, & CO."

1 m s 3.

Hotel De Genève,
43—Calle Mayo—43.

(formerly Hotel de Commerce.)

This establishment has been got up
entirely new, and leaves nothing to be
desired in the way of comfort. The
proprietor has the honor to announce to
the public that he receives pensioners,
and offers every convenience of board
and lodging for gentlemen or families.

1m s3

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Public is respectfully informed that the immense stock of the

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

61 CORRIENTES,

is now replete with an unequalled variety of

NEW GOODS,

Adapted to the present season, which comprises numerous articles

CAMP PURCHASERS.

61 CORRIENTES 61
1m 0 19

Fire.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.

Agents for Buenos Ayres and the

River Plate,

BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,

Calle de la Piedad, 208.

J1. 1m

Land to Rent.

2 Leagues in Dolores, 1½ do. in Luján,
1½ do. in Giles, 2 do. in Quequen, 1
do. in San Pedro. Ditto 1,000 by 9,000,
ditto 3,000 by 9,000, ditto 1,600 by 7,000;
1½ leagues in Villa Mercedes, 3 in En-
senada, 7 puestos in San Nicolas, and
a number of puestos in various partidos.

On Sale.

2,000 Yards by 6,000 in Fortin de
Areco; ditto 3 leagues by 1½ in Braga-
do; 1,500 yards by 3,000 in Luján;
1,500 by 9,000 ditto; 522 by 6,000 ditto;
1 or 2 leagues in Lobos, 1 or 2 in Flo-
res, 4 in the Arroyo del Medio, 1 in
Chascomus, 20 leagues in Santa Fé, 10
in lots in Entre Rios.

Right to Land,

100 Leagues in different partidos.

Sheep and Rams.

Of all classes and in lots to suit pur-
chasers, from 500 to 20,000. To sell
before shearing, 1,000 picked from
4,000 at a bargain. Those who wish to
purchase after shearing would do well
to see them with the wool on, as it is
the only way to judge of the wool.
Apply to Calle Reconquista, No. 46.
PARKER & CORDERO.
9p, o21.

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting
Buenos Ayres, will find every home
comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which
is the largest and best Hotel in this
city:

Charges are most moderate.

Wines superb

Table d'Hôte on European style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and

attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,

(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle
Reconquista.)

J 26.

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUÁ AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated
in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are
very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.
The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes
in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already
reach a very large amount.
These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of
clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally in-
terested in putting their savings out of interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund
in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in
lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in
Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103
Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays
from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount
deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited;
in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from
the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and
always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will
render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.
Buenos Ayres, September 13, 1863.

P.p. Mauá and Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency

Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p c) per annum, which is liquidated every

six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one

thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to

the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying

twenty dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER.

Have just received per Packet their first delivery of goods suitable for the
coming season (direct from the manufacturers) including

Men's Tweed Suits, Pilot Jackets and Vests, Bedford Cord and Cord Pants,
Best Jean Stripe Shirts, Blue Shirting Stripes (best quality) 36-inch
Linen Stripe Shirting, White Dress and Crimean Shirts, 8½ ex fine
Wool Plaids, Cotton and Linen Ticking, Blankets, Flannels,
Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. &c.

N.B.—As we will receive a fresh supply monthly throughout the Season,
our customers may at all times rely on having a good and well assorted Stock to
select from, which will be offered at lowest possible cash prices at the

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT OF BUENOS AYRES,

49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA,

PARANA, PARAGUAY,

URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos
Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their
arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Con-
tinent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company,
the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing
traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very
moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been
reduced as follows—

1st Class.....£35.

2nd ".....£25.

3rd ".....£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65.

2nd ".....£45.

3rd ".....£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe,
more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large
ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The Steamer Paraguay will leave this on the 7th of November.

85 RECONQUISTA.



LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

The following Screw Steamers will be despatched at monthly intervals
from Buenos Ayres for Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, and LIVERPOOL,
(calling at Montevideo):—

	Tons Register.	Captain.	To Sail.
MEMNON	1209	Johnson	November.
HERSCHEL	1525	Middleton	December.
NEWTON	1171	Bogart	
PTOLEMY	1171	—	
HALLEY	1525	—	
GALILEO	1525	Russell,	
KEPLER	1499	Carroll.	

The MEMNON is shortly expected in this port, and cargo will be taken
(by special agreement) if not previously full, up to and including the day
previous to date of sailing.

Cargo for intermediate ports must have the destination distinctly
marked on every package.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Saloon and Forward
Passengers, and carry surgeons and stewardesses.

Apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Lamport and Holt, and in Buenos
Ayres to Messrs. Darbyshire and Co., or to

JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,

Calle San Martin, No. 56.

6p016

English Horse-shoeing Establishment.

Roberts and Jeffrey beg leave to
notify the public in general, that they
have opened an establishment in 77,
Paseo Julio, where they hope, by
strict attention to business, to merit a
share of patronage.
1m. o15.

English and French Seminary,

96—Calle Independencia—96
Conducted by Miss M. STUART.
At the above institution young ladies
are received on moderate terms.

A few boys under 10 years of age
admitted.

Half-boarders can be accommodated.
A Musical Professor attends regular-
ly. 1m o9

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN

China, Earthenware, and Glass Store,
WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57—DEFENSA—57
(Corner Potosi.)

N.B.—Goods carefully packed for the
country. s 5 x

PARA EL 25 DE MAYO

Sale los dias—2-10-18-26.
Regresa los dias—6-14-22-28
Las salidas son de la Estacion Moreno.
AGENCIA RIVADAVIA 189.
Empresarios,
SABORIDO Y GARCIA.
s 4 x.

For Sale.

Stocked Land and Estancias in the
north, centre and south of this Pro-
vince.

1800 Yards by 2 leagues between the
Capilla del Señor and Zarate, with per-
manent water; 4,700 do. by 1½ do. do.
in San Pedro, with do. do.; 1,667 do. by
1½ do. in Arrecifes, with do.; 1½ leagues
in the Azul, with do.; 3 do. in Tapal-
quen, with do.; 3½ in Pila with do.; 2 do.
in the Laguna de los Padres; 1 do. in
Areco; 1 do. in Las Flores, (the owner
leaving the country); 2,000 yards by
3,000 do. in Zarate; 1,062 do. by 3,700
do. in Borombon, 1,500 do. by 1,858 do.
in the Villa de Luxan, opposite the
Railway station.

Also in the Provinces of Santa Fé,
Cordoba, Entre Rios, and Corrientes,
with first class title deeds, 85 squares
in Matanzas, suitable for Chacras;
100 do. in Zarate, do.; one Chacra in
Quilmes; 1 do. in San José de Flores,
1 do. in Barracas. (This latter will be
exchanged for cattle).

Capones, Sheep or Cattle sold or
bought.

Lands to rent in the Loberia, Las
Flores, Camarones and Giles.

In entensis, 2 leagues in Junin, 2 do.
in the Saladillo, 3 do. in Rojas, with
dwellings and about 1,000 sheep.

Apply at No. 428, Calle de Rivada-
via, (altos), in the morning until 11
a.m., and in the evening from 4 p.m.
15p, o13

To Sheep Farmers and Others.

To be sold cheap a large quantity of
wrought Iron Posts for Corral drilled
for three wires, the posts weigh ten
pounds each. Samples may be seen
at the Timber Yard of Bianchi Brothers
and Sassi, corner of Lima and Comer-
cio. Also for sale a Compact Portable
Steam Engine on wheels, seven horse
power; to be seen at the above Corral-
lon where all information may be ob-
tained or of Mr. John Hardy, Engineer
Paseo Julio. 1m o12 w d

THE
HESPERIDINA
WILL COME!

English Boots

For Children, various sizes,
Just received.

61—CORRIENTES—61.

9p. o19.

T. B. WHITE,

Commission Agent.

154 SAN MARTIN, B. AYRES,
BOCA, and BARRACAS.

1m. o14

